HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 19— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 22 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY of the BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
A Story of the Great Nor'West and the people who grow there!
'KINDRED OF THE DUST'
8 Parts—the Drama moves as swiftly as the roaring flood of timber which bore down on two grappling men—one fighting for his life, the other almost throwing life away!
Featuring the pretty adorable
MIRIAM COOPER
TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK
A TREMENDOUS PARAMOUNT PICTURE THRILLING TO A DEGREE DRAMATIC AND CONVINCING
THE
'WOMAN WITH FOUR FACES'
A Photoplay in 6 parts, athrob with love interest, thrills, Swift action and a Smashing climax, featuring the Popular lovely star
BETTY COMPSON
of the "Miracle Man" fame
Big Stunts—the escape by means of an aeroplane from the Prison; the art of Jiu Jitsu employed for torturing purposes, frequent hold ups and hands up—
The Programme includes a two-reel Comedy
"DANDY HAS VISION"
A happy dream during a restless night.
TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
22 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Porta.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan China & Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
1st March	DEVANA .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE .. MALOJA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
28th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & E. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,000.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
CONOMIC RATES. EASY [CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SENIOR READERS for a Daily Newspaper. Only men with experience need apply to Box No. 500, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—About 1,000 persons for being trained for a Highly LUCRATIVE business line. Situations arranged for all. Terms to suit all classes. Apply sharp with Four-anna Stamps to Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1413

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance, apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—80 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE. "Imperial" Vertical Double cylinders, second-hand of England, splendid condition, delivery immediate, Rs. 5 500. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1411

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 100 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

SPORTS

I tried Mr. Ramaiya's Wednesday's Race Tips and express my hearty congratulation for the same, which have proved favourable. (Sd.) C. T. MEHTA.—Can be had from Mr. Ramaiya, 15, Oak Lane, Fort.
S R28028

FUTURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A BEAUTIFUL REFINED HINDU GIRL of high parentage, (any caste or province) for young handsome Bachelor, Bhunjahi Hindu, age 22½, recently returned from England, Bachelor of Commerce of the London University—specialised in Banking and Finance, also at Lincolns Inn London, for Bar-at-Law, shortly getting a good appointment, fond of sports. Please write to Box No. 1903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1416

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 12373/151 of 1926.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 10979/151, dated 26th October 1926, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has made the following additional rule:—

"22. Regulation of traffic in Bhuleshwar Street and Cathedral Street:—Bhuleshwar Street from its junction with Kalbadevi Road to its junction with Cathedral Street is closed to North bound vehicular traffic.

Cathedral Street from its junction with Bhuleshwar Street to its junction with Dadyshet Agiary Street is closed to South bound vehicular traffic.

The parking of any vehicles is prohibited within the above notified areas of Bhuleshwar and Cathedral Streets."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 11th December, 1926.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION—1927.

THE LIST prepared in accordance with Section 28 (K) of the Municipal Act, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925, showing the number of valid and rejected votes given to each of the candidates at the A (Fort) Ward Bye Election on the 19th January, 1927, is now available for inspection by voters. Copies will be supplied to candidates at a fee of Re. 1 each.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1927 28025

CHANGE OF NAME

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,
will now be known as
CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box 459, Bombay.

Telegrams:— "CHIPHONE", Bombay.
Telephone No. 24963.
28019

NOTICE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE CITY OF VASCO DA GAMA, PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THOSE desirous to undertake the contract for Electric Lighting in the City of Vasco da Gama (Goa) for a fixed period of 35 years are invited to submit their tenders to the undersigned not later than 10th May 1927. For the conditions, etc., under which the contract will be given the intending tenderers may refer to the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay in whose office the same conditions are open for inspection during the usual office hours, i.e., from 11 to 17 hours on week days and from 11 to 13 on Saturdays.

Vasco da Gama (Goa) 30th November, 1926.

(S.) De CARVALHO E SA,
President of the Mormugao
Improvement Trust.
B 28020

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY the 25th day of January, 1927, at 11 O'clock in the fore noon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the Factories Subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

27938

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HURGOWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing no business. ..... Deceased.

VIDYAGAVRI, widow of the said Hurgowandas Narotamdas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, in Joshi's Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28026

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 108 of 1927.

Re: MOCHI LAKHA KALA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, doing business in Tanned Hides and Skins at 122-124 Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay:
.....an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: F. NIZAMI & CO., a firm.
..... Petitioning Creditors

WHEREAS the abovenamed MOCHI KALA LAKHA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

28029

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF PAULO FRANCISCO D'SOUZA: DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Paulo Francisco D'Souza of Anjuna in the District of Bardez in Goa a Retired Permanent Way employee in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Native Christian, deceased, who died at Anjuna in the hamlet (ward) Chirwar in Goa and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of December, 1926, to Jose Antonio DeSouza the duly constituted attorney of Mathilda Braganca alias Matildes Braganca widow of the said deceased the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1927.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Jose Antonio DeSouza, the Administrator in Bombay of the estate of Paulo Francisco D'Souza, deceased.

28018

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHANDARI CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Oodaji Anandaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor, Soobrati Janmahomed sincee deceased and Bai Rahemabai widow of the Mortgagor also since deceased, in pursuancee of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under the Mortgage Deed dated 28th July 1919 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mortgagees of thee other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 2nd Bhandari Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99-7|9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 766, New No. 7939, Old Survey No. 30, New Survey No. 4846 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7902-7903 and Street No. 1 and (1) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage on or towards the West by property of Alibhai Jariwala on or towards the South by 2nd Bhandari Cross Lane and on or towards the North by Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 65 CASES GERMAN WINE AND SPIRITS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:

65 Cases of German Wine and Spirits, consisting of Curacao Orange, Cordial Medoc Cherry Brandy, Apricot Brandy, Rum, Brandy, and Creme de Menthe etc.,

N.B.—Purchasers shall have to pay Bonded Warehouse Duty.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters Ex. s.s. Assyria:—

7 Rolls Steel Strips.

By Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—

One lot apparels, table fan, etc.

By Order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—

One Typewriter by L. C. Smith, Office clock, Copying Press, Folding Chair, Revolving Office Chair, Electric Table Lamps, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Ralli Car.
1 'Mors' 7 seater, 4 Cylinder Motor Car in perfect running order.
1 'Minerva' 7 seater, 16-20 H.P. Motor Car thorough working order and in perfect condition.
1 English Motor Lorrie, one ton, solid tyres in working order.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—

1 Motor Car No. 5622.
2 Wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ICE BOX, ETC., AT THE 'TOWERS,' PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, handsome and valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, glass crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, silver cabinets, khaki linel suits of Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, mahoganised mirror back cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, single and double panel and mirror door almyrahs, one handsome mahoganised cabinet, phonograph, easy chair, hat-stand, water filter, meatsafe, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. Nacher, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN (PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS) FERN HOUSE, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, ETC.,

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden, consisting of different varieties of well-grown and rich palms, chrysanthemum, ferns, lilies, begonias, cannas, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, fern house, garden implements, etc., the property of Sir Henry Macnaghten, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the garden will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Albert Cabral and Mathew S. Cabral (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Benjamin Jacob, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvents and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Gauton land with the house bearing Nos. 16 and 54 standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and Suburban District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by the property of Silvesta Fernandes, on the East by the property of Elias Gonsalves, on the South by the property of Phillip Misquitta and on the North by the property of Augustine Gonsalves.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 6-15 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
The World Famous Pianist
ALFRED MIROVITCH
And
The Celebrated Russian Violinist..
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In Select Programme.
Booking at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-MORROW AT 10 p.m. only.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
World Famous Beauty
MARION DAVIES
IN
"BEAUTY'S WORTH"
A Paramount Cosmopolitan Production in 6 Reels.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3-30, 6, 8 and 10-p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
Gripping human story of two Wanderers on life's highway!
'The Two Little Vagabonds'
'The Two Little Vagabonds'
The most poignant drama of the Nineteenth Century!
Featuring:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
And
MARJORIE HUME.
A drama of Smiles and Tears with a brilliant contrast between Wealth and Poverty and Portrayal of Life as it really is!

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
The most Amazing Sensational Picture
"THE MASTER OF THE BEASTS"
Featuring:
HEINRICH MARLOWE
And
DORA BERGNER.
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW at 10 a.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
The Idol of the Picture World
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"
WITH
VILMA BANKY
The Hungarian Beauty
A Love tornado with a flaming sweep to thrill the most blase.
A Glorious Romance! Sweeping, Dramatic, Beautiful.
HERE IS INDEED VALENTINO'S GREATEST AND MOST APPEALING PICTURE.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., PRESENT:—
The beautiful Russian Artist
NAZIMOVA
And
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
The Lover of Lovers.
IN
"CAMILLE"
Exotic Atmosphere—Gorgeous settings—Noble Theme—Masterly Interpretation.

OWING TO GENERAL PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S
JEWEL PICTURE
SUMARI of SIND
Featuring
Miss GOHAR, Miss YEKBAL, Miss LINA, RAJA SANDOW and others.
Daily (4) Four Shows:—
At 5; 7-15; 9-30; and 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays at 2-45 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

A PHASE OF LIFE

Every living being is not free from it—but—
TO SEE
A PHASE OF LIFE
With its ins and outs
And then to mark out
A PHASE OF LIFE
is the duty of each and all.
COME and SEE TO-DAY.
SAURASHTRA FILMS LTD'S.
A Sensational Social Picture
A PHASE OF LIFE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

TO-DAY — **TO-DAY**
2 SHOWS **2 SHOWS**
MATINEE 4-30 p.m. NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 22nd January 1927
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE - DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.
MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulers to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS

snorting-bellowing-thundering-on- on-
Oh!—
can anything save them?
The drama of the man who lost a wife because he knew only the law of the jungle—and the husband who found a wife because he knew the law of men.
Starring LEWIS STONE
and
BARBARA BEDFORD.
Pathe Super Gazette.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SEASON'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION.
COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY.
Krishna Film Co.'s Gorgeous Production
PRECIOUS TEARS
Featuring
Miss EKBAL and Mr. NIZAM.
Supported By Strong Cast
Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. VISHNU & Mr. JOSHI
Written and picturized by Mr. HUHAR, B. S. C.
Directed and supervised by Mr. HARSHAD MEHTA.
A Historical subject—giving some idea of Tyranny and oppresions by the State Officers.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT TO-NIGHT.
TIME:—Saturday, Sunday, Holiday 3 P. M.
DAILY 5—7—9—11 P. M. - - - -
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE - - - - New Charni Road.
COMING—SHARDA PRODUCTION "ASURI LALSA."

PRECIOUS
(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas)
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK
NEW PATHE SERIAL
CASEY OF THE COAST GUARD
In 20 mighty parts—a Romance of the Roaring Surf-Line, where Uncle Sam fights an eternal battle against international Smugglers.
Featuring the popular famous Stars.
GEORGE O'HARA - - - - - - - - - - HELEN FERGUSON
SECOND WEEK—FURTHER 6 PARTS THIS WEEK.
A Thrilling Chapter of Life from the No Man's Land of the Sea
TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 P. M. (S. T.)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	.....	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26	...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund	..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum, from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... ,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	..... ,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London. E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p.m.—THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.
OPINION 1
AKRA 2
COME SOON 3

2-45 p.m.—THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.
ABAYAN 1
COMPANY 2
BADIA 3

3-15 p.m.—THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.
KADOOR BEG 1
APPLES 2
FAIRDOSS 3

3-45 p.m.—THE SIMLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
JALMOOD 1
SOLOMON'S SONG 2
OTHELLO 3

4-15 p.m.—THE SIMLA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
ARAB PRINCE 1
SABIQ 2
RIYAD 3

4-45 p.m.—THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
CHILDHOOD 1
PACK UP 2
SILVER CHARM 3

5-15 p.m.—THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
ULSTER ALLY 1
BELL METAL 2
WEDDING DAY 3

5-45 p.m.—THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
PURSER 1
KILLINDINI 2
KREMPION 3

6-15 p.m.—THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
KANZE 1
MIKADO 2
BUCKNELL 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
ULSTER ALLY and PURSER.

EUROPEANISING HYDERABAD

SIR ALFRED CHATTERTION AS COMMERCE MEMBER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, Jan. 19.

The report of Nawab Showkat Jung's appointment to the Membership of Commerce and Industries or the Military Department has turned out to be premature though there was a proposal to this effect sometime ago. Nawab Showkat Jung though never associated with Government service is a good organiser; indeed, he is one of the few Jagirdars whose estate is not encumbered with any liability. He was during the regime of late Highness a Vice-President of the Municipal Committee for some years.

The report of the reversion of Nawab Tilawat Jung to P. W. Membership is likewise premature.

There is a possibility of Sir Alfred Chatterton's (formerly of Mysore service) appointment to the Membership of Commerce and Industries.

A dinner and ball have been fixed and will take place at the Falaknuma Castle on the 5th of February in honour of the conferment of knighthood on the Hon. the Resident.

Both Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, the Revenue and Police Member and Mr. T. J. Tascar, I.C.S. the Director-General Revenue, attend office on Sunday. It is understood that some appointments in the Revenue Secretariat are to be brought under reduction.

Some people were in the habit of ornamenting their letter paper with a crest (Dastar) which is the exclusive ensing of the House of the Sovereign. Government have intrdicted th use of monograms with a 'crest' by all people.

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, M.A. (Oxon) Secretary to Government, Political Department has been appointed a tutor to the Princes.

I understand that owing to there being some hitch in Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jungss appointment as Military Secretary, the other relative arrangements will not take place for sometime.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

The Medical View

Every doctor knows that about nine times out of ten stomach and digestive troubles are due to acidity and food fermentation; stomach sufferers should, therefore, avoid eating foods liable to ferment and develop acid. Unfortunately, a rigid observance of this rule debars one from the most nutritious and tempting foods, which is why dyspeptics are usually so thin and debilitated. The problem is easily solved by the use, when needed, of the antacid corrective, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water instantly neutralises all trace of acidity and prevents the possibility of food fermentation. Even the richest foods will then agree with you perfectly, and stomach distress will become a thing of the past. There is no sense in dosing weak stomachs with strong drugs when a little 'Bisurated' Magnesia will speedily remove the cause of the trouble and so make you well. Knowing this, doctors prescribe 'Bisurated' Magnesia and hospitals use it, while chemists everywhere sell it in both powder and tablet forms at trifling cost. Be sure to ask for 'Bisurated' Magnesia.

AGE OF CONSENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the fullest possible development of the child it is important that the age of marriage should be raised as the early marriages entail a great deal of misery and impose motherhood on the tender bodies of child wives which is a crime and no nation indulges in it. Our aim is to raise the Age of Consent ultimately to 16 years. The system of early marriages is harmful and detrimental in its effect on women and to the best interests of India.

Owing to this system a large percentage of our girls remain uneducated to the great disadvantage of the whole nation, as a child has not been given the opportunity to receive sound education if you no longer keep her in an educational institution for certain period of life and that is the early years of youth.

A great voice from the educated women of India should be raised on behalf of raising the Age of Consent to at least 16 years though it ought to be 18 for the promotion of the education of women. A great deal of the destiny of this wonderful land lies in the strength, character and capacities of its women. If we do not give our girls a chance to remain unfettered only for a few years when they can grow a little bit, how can we expect better development in life from them.

The development is not for the good of the individual alone but it is good for the nation as a whole. Every woman should put this question to herself and should make efforts to give the best of what there is in the education of our country to her girl children by keeping them unmarried till they are at least 16.

They could bring forward this reform if women work together and express their desire to bring about this change. Why do women live a sluggish life and do not take part in the moulding of the destinies of the country. Because they have not been given an opportunity to get training in citizenship and making a comfortable home life.

To make rapid progress in the education of women it is essential that, this change in the system of early marriages should be brought about without wasting much time and energy on futile discussions, as the great force of the country which is its womanhood remains uncultivated through weak bodies and undeveloped minds.

Indeed it is a great strain on women to do the work of reproduction and every country prepares its women to fulfil its duties efficiently in the early years of womanhood. Great issues depend on it and to dispel the mass of ignorance from the country the training of women is of the first importance and it cannot be done unless girls have been given ample opportunity to be kept as long as possible without being burdened with the responsibilities and duties of faulty life, which imposes its tax on the social system of our country, and which leads to the degeneration of the people of the country. Public opinion is the basis of publication and the key to improve the condition of life.—Yours, etc.,

HERABAI A. TATA.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science Gymkhana will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the south end of the oval. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside and distribute the prizes.

CRUSHED BY AN ELECTRIC TRAIN.

While crossing the Railway track near Sewri station of the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch on Thursday, Burjormib Thakor, a young Purdeshi was knocked down and crushed by an up electric train. He died instantaneously and the body was removed to the morgue.

At an inquest held on Friday, it appeared that the driver of the train had on seeing the deceased cross the lines tried to stop the train by applying the brakes but before it could be done the deceased had been knocked down by the engine.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ONE MORE STOVE FATALITY.

One more Primus stove fatality was recorded on Thursday when Girjabai (28) the young wife of Chunilal Keshavram, the pujari of the Babulnath Temple died at the Sir Harkisondas Hospital of burns she had received on Sunday last.

At an inquest held on Friday, it appeared that on Sunday last, the saree of the deceased caught flames from a Primus stove on which she was heating water for tea. She was removed to the hospital after the flames were put out.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following severe burns sustained accidently by the deceased.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS AT DELHI.

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The annual competitions commenced this morning in the grounds of the Railway Institute which has been placed at the disposal of the Rajaputana Provincial centre of the Association. One hundred and five teams have entered for nine challenge shields and four ladies for the Lady Hardinge challenge bowl. The Scindia Ambulance challenge shield open to the Indian units of the regular army has failed to attract any competitors.

All the events were keenly contested and most of the competitors showed good knowledge of rendering skilled assistasce in cases of accidents and sudden illness. The various arrangements in the grounds are in the hands of a representative Committee. A contingent of boy scouts headed by Fr. Ralph was on the ground to render whatever help was needed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The trial of Fazal Hussein, an employee

A Calcutta message of Jan. 20 says:

To-day afternoon the additional Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Bepin Behari Choudhury to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 19-F of Arms Act for possessing seven live cartridges of 320 bore. Bepin was arrested at Kamlitala Lane.—Free Press.

Another Calcutta message of Jan. 20 says:

In connection with the Bomb find in Sukhea Street, where thirteen bomb shells, two loaded revolvers etc., were seized and Rabindra Har Gupta and Kaliprasad Bhattacharjee were arrested and sentenced yesterday by the Alipore Special Tribunal, the accused pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court.—Free Press.

Karachi message of Jan. 20 says:

Mr. Haji Imambux, Municipal Councillor or Ghotki, has been fined fifty rupees for alleged misappropriation of municipal taxes in name of the Municipality.—Free Press.

A pistol of local manufacture was found from the house of a Mohamedan youth in the suburb of Hyderabad during search for stolen property. While the search was going on the youth assaulted the police Head Constable with axe and slightly injured him. He was immediately arrested.—Free Press.

The Additional City Magistrate of Hyderabad convicted a Mahomedan woman and sentenced her to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for kidnapping a married minor girl of twelve years with the intention of selling her for two or three hundred rupees. During the course of the trial it was brought to light that the woman was a regular trafficker in girls.—Free Press.

The third Gymkhana Meeting of the Cawnpore Races will be held on the 26th February. There will be six events on each day.—A. P.

Some amateurs of Cawnpore styling themselves "Zeros" are giving a concert on the 22nd inst. at Cawnpore, in aid of Mrs. Purser, widow of Sergeant Purser who was killed in a motor accident in Cawnpore.—A. P.

A Delhi message of Jan. 20 says:—About fifty prosecution witnesses have been examined till to-day in the Id riot case wherein 37 Hindus are charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. The case against thirteen Muslims in connection with the same case will be taken up after the prosecution evidence is over in the former case.—Free Press.

The Cawnpore Handicap Tennis Tournament commences on the 24th February and will continue for a week. Entries close on the 12th February.—A. P.

Viscountess Goschen distributed prizes at Madras on Wednesday afternoon to the successful babies in the Baby Show held in connection with the National Health Week on the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. About 300 babies were exhibited, most of whom had been brought from the Corporation Child Welfare centres. 20 of the children received prizes, consisting of cups and medals.—A. P.

SAKLATWALA'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S CABLE TO SULTAN FUAD.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to His Majesty Sultan Fuad, Cairo:

Dear Brother, I have honour to inform you that to-day I forwarded as president of a public meeting of Bombay Muslims the following resolution by cable to you for favour of presenting it to His Majesty the Sultan of Egypt for most gracious and favourable consideration:—

"Six thousand Bombay Muslims' meeting begs His Majesty to permit Islam's brave friend Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P. to visit Egypt on his return journey, thus showing Islamic hospitality and removing the stigma of ungratefulness from the fair name of Islam."

Mr. Saklatwala is an admirs of Island and is desirous of the emancipation of Islam and Muslim countries from all foreign domination. We Muslims need have no fear from either Bolshevism or Communism or any other cult. God's great Islam and the Holy Koram contain all that is best in all religions, faiths, moral and spiritual codes of life that guide human mind. We Muslims have been odrered to leave what is bad and take what is good."

I have every hope that His Majesty would allow our brave friends to land in Egypt and I am sure that Mr. Saklatwala will never abuse any hospitality shown to him.

Kindly convey my own and our Indian Muslims' most respectful regards and Islamic affection to His Majesty and to our brethren and sisters in Egypt.

INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKMEN'S RIGHTS.

The above institute was started some four years back at Byculla Bridge, Bombay by Mr. N. B. Parulekar in his own initiative and responsibility to improve the conditions of the labouring class people. And it has been taken advantage of by the workmen and clerical staff of the local mills, workshops, factories, docks etc.

The Institute helps the poor employees to fight for their rights when any injustice is done to them. Such a medium is necessary in order to amicably settle the differences arising at times, between the less educated employers and their employees; whether of individual or general nature. For a better working of the institute, the co-operation of employers is also necessary.

ALLEGED MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

On behalf of Municipal Market Stall-keepers' Association, Mr. Jhabvalla writes as under:—

The Market Stall-Keepers' Association feel greatful to the members of the Municipal Corporation for postponing sine die the consideration of increase of rent of Municipal Market stalls. But one thing which the Corporation fails to understand was with regard to mal-administration about which communication was addressed to the Market Stalls Committee. My proposal as regards mal-administration was turned down on the ground that no specific cases were placed before the Committee. Specific cases can be better handled by direct inquiry from the stall-keepers themselves than by inviting proofs in writing.

For this committee of inquiry, I have been pressing for a long time past. Out of 500 stalls in the Crawford Market nearly 100 are vacant. Any member of the public can visit any other of the markets and a large number of stalls will be found vacant.

Out of 14 stalls in the Ferguson Road market not one is occupied. The whole system of auctioning the stalls is detrimental to the interests of the Municipality, Stall-keeper and the consumer.

A Cawnpore message of Jan. 20 says:—A complaint, Under Sections 417 and 420, I.P.C. fraud and dishonesty) was filed this afternoon before the City Magistrate, against Pandit Bishambarnath Babaji, late Managing Director of Unao Town Bank and ex-Chairman of Unao Municipal Board, by the late Manager of the Oudh Commercial Bank in Cawnpore, alleging fraud in respect of a sum of Rs. 8,000.—A. P.

LOHIS

Guaranteed 100% Pure Wool

In 30 different Shades

Made in India for wear by Indians

No. 26 Lohis	90"x45"	Rs. 5-0-0	each.
No. 418 Lohis	100"x48"	„ 5-8-0	„
No. 26 Lohis	106"x50"	„ 6-4-0	„
No. 3 Lohis (Green Bordered)	108"x54"	Rs. 7-0-0	„
No. 3 Lohis	108"x54"	„ 7-8-0	„
No. 316 Lohis	106"x50"	„ 8-0-0	„
No. 60 Lohis	108"x54"	„ 13-0-0	„

TRADE MARK

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained Locally from :—

Messrs Samuel Fitz & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs Vanmalidas Ranchordas Desai, Outside Punch Koova Gate, Ahmedabad.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co

(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)

POST BOX No. 5, CAWNPORE

L 244

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 20.

March	13.40—.01
May	13.26
July	13.81
October	14.01
December	14.20+.02
Middling Spot	13.60

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 20.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 20.

March	13.39+.01
July	13.73—.01
Middling Spot	13.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

	10.10 a.m.	Closing
January	7.12	7.06—.12
February	7.13	7.01—.12
March	7.19	7.12—.12
April		7.16—.12
May	7.29	7.22—.12
June		7.26—.12
July	7.30	7.33—.12
August		7.35—.12
September		7.35—.11
October	7.44	7.38—.11
November		7.40—.11
December	7.49	7.43—.11
January	7.49	7.44—.11
Middling Spot		7.39—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

	10.10 a.m.	Closing
January		13.24—.09
February	7.13	7.07—.12
March	13.15	13.14—.11
April		13.10—.11
May	13.05	13.06—.11
June		13.02—.11
July		12.97—.11
August		12.99—.11
September		13.04—.11
October		13.07—.11
November		13.00—.11
December		13.07—.11
January		12.95—.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		13.85—.10

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150
NEW YORK AT 10-55 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	13.36
May	13.56
July	13.77
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.32
May	13.52
July	13.72
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—	
March	13.33
July	13.67

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Scinde Good	5.40
Scinde Fully Good	5.60
Scinde Fine	5.80
Bengal Good	5.50
Bengal Fully Good	5.70
Bengal Fine	5.90
Oomra Good	6.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.30
Oomra Fine	6.55
Broach Good	6.00
Broach Fully Good	6.30
Broach Fine	6.60

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 20.

Silver:—India bought. China sold.
Market closed uncertain.

Spot	26-1/ 4
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5/ 8%
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/32%
Bank bills, 6 months	4-1/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months,	5-1/ 4%
Fine Trade bills 6 months	5-3/ 4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	30.25
T.T. Milan on London	111.90
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	122.20

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 20.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9.
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/-
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/-
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
April/May. shipment sellers 51/6.
May/June shipment sellers 50/3.
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.17.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras; 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21

3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Mancy Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. ongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register).	£19-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£116-1/2
National Bank	£10-1/2
Eastern Bank	£49-1/4
Finding Loan 4%	£6
Conversion Loan	£88-5/8+
Indian Loan 5½%	£76-5/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	£102-1/8
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£57-1/2
Government Securities 3%	£71-1/4
Consols	£60-1/4
War Loan 5%	£55-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£101-1/4
	£93-3/4

*Possibly mulilated. Confirming.

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKETS.

BOMBAY, January 21.

The linseed market opened steady and improved to R10|11 on shorts covering and continued support of bull operator. At the advance there was profit-taking and prices are quoted as under:

The Wheat market continues strong on small stocks. The exort demand is not brisk but undertone is healthy.

Linseed May	10	10	0
Wheat January	8	4	3
Wheat May	7	10	6

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat per cwt. to-day:—

Linseed Bold Ready Delivery Terms Rs.	10	9	0
Linseed Small Delivedy Terms Rs.	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Delivery Terms Rs.		—	
Rapeseed Yell ow Cawnpore Delivery Terms Rs.		—	
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Delivery Terms Rs.		—	
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	9	12	0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	9	12	0
Groundnutseeds Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	12	9	0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms Rs.		—	
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 Delivery Terms Rs.	15	8	0
Gingellyseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	14	12	0
Cottonseeds Delivery Terms Rs.	4	5	0
Wheat Pissi Delhi Cawnpore 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	8	2	0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms Rs.	8	2	0
Wheat Pissi Sooni 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	8	0	0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Apl/May shipment nominal £16-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Loading hull paid £15-5-0.
Jan/Feb. shipment paid £14-16-6.
Linseed, La La Plata,
January shipment Hull paid £15-3-9.
Mar/Apl. shipment Hull paid £14-18-9.
Market:—Firmer.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Feb. Apl. delivery buyers 30/9,
May/Aug. delivery buyers 30/10½.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.: Opened Easy. Long liquidation. Later improved. Fresh support. Future and spot closed unchanged.

LOCAL:—Improved on Bazar operators buying;—Little Japanese selling undertone firm.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.

New York: May highest 13.65 (2.52 p.m.) Lowest 13.50 (10.24 a.m.)

Liverpool: Market declined on long liquidation. Fossick's estimate of ginning 16,539,000 bales.

Liverpool Another Friends: Some realising owing to uncertainty ginners Monday.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant (5.10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

Natural reaction after recent advance. Private ginning estimate indicates 16,600,000 bales for Monday's report slightly over expectations, but consider really not bearish. If market should decline on this would buy.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report;

The political situation is still very unsettled and after the publication of the Ginning Report on Monday we think the market may react somewhat.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, January 21.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 3 points lower and declined further on unfavourable Liverpool cables and long liquidation; May position being quoted at 13.50. At this level some support, regained the early decline and the market closed unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 7 points lower and closed easy at a decline of 11 to 12 points on long liquidation before the ginning report which is to be issued on next Monday. Spot prices declined 4 points at 7.30 and sales are reported 10,000 bales.

Messrs. Fossick's estimate for the next ginning report upto 16th instant is received to-day indicating a figure of 16,539,000 bales. The final ginning report will be issued in the third week of March and till then, the size of the crop will not be ascertained to the last ball. Various reports indicate that the Bureau's estimate of the crop will not be reached owing to small ginning figures and unfavourable weather. We do not think that any material difference will exist between Bureau's Estimate and final ginning figures, as in cases of large crops, the amount ginned between January and March is also a fairly big one, and looking to previous Bureau's estimates, the final crop figures have exceeded the estimates.

The immediate future of the market entirely rests with the coming ginning report and we do not see any reason to change our bullish view.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Following unchanged American Reports, our market to-day opened for Broach Apl/May at Rs. 263/8 and eased off slightly on Commission Houses selling. At the decline there was continued support from local operators and jobbers which hardened prices and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	263/8	264/12	263	264/8
Jan/Apl	269/8	271	269/8	270/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	252	252/4	251/8	252/4
March	250	250 3/4	249	250 2/4
May	251	251/8	250	251/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	237	—	—	237
March	227	227/8	227	777/8
May	228	229	228	229

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Liverpool opened 5 points higher. Our market opened for Broach Apl/May at Rs. 264/8 and improved to 265/8 on local operators buying. Before the close some Japanese firms were selling which caused slight easing tendency. The close was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	264/8	265/8	264/8	264/12
Jan/Apl	270/8	271	270/8	271
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	252/8	253	252/8	253
March	251	251	250/8	251
May	252	252/4	251/12	252
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	238	239	238	239
March	228	229	228	229
May	230	230|8	230	231/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	To-day	Total
Bengal Dec/Jan	2,700	6,800
Oomra Dec/Jan	13,700	79,800

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.
Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan
Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	242/45	
,,	Fine	,,	238/40	+8
,,	F.G.	,,	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	337/39	
,,	F.G.	,,	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	268/70	
Nagpur	,,	,,	268/70	+20/1
Yeotmal	,,	,,	257/58	
Arvi	,,	,,	263/65	
Amraoti	,,	,,	256/58	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	255/57	+5/6
Mulkapur	,,	,,	242/45	
Khandesh	,,	,,	240/42	-7
Muthia	Fine	,,	232/35	-10
,,	F.G.	,,	...	12

		Old.	Feb.	Mar.
Broach	Fine	240/45	+15	+11
Coompta	M.G.	260/65		
Westerns	Good.	,, 215		
Cambodia	Fine	,, 280/85		
Kalagin	,,	,, 200		

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Bengal Dec/Jan	23/
Bengal March	228
Bengal May	229
Broach Apl/May	264
Broach Jan/Apl	271
Oomra Dec/Jan	252
Oomra March	230
Oomra May	231

SPOT RATE

Bombay, Jan. 21

Bengal	251	244	237	229
S./P.	247	240	233	225
Rajputana	251	244	237	229
Oomra	262	257	252	247
C. P. No. 1	277	272	267	262
C. P. No. 2	270	265	260	255
Khandesh	253	248	243	238

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

100	Suzuki & Co.	Khandwa	254
100	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	260
100	H. Surajmal	Khandwa	252
100	Mitha Nathoo	Khandesh	247
200	Gokak Mill	Nanded	268 270
100	Gokak Mill Sindh/American		287
100	Bruel & Co.	Amraoti	260
100	G. Madhavjee	Muthia	246
100	H. Surajmal	Shahada	250
100	G. V. Lanke	Shahada	250
100	Radli Bros.	Muthia	245
200	Jetha Devjee	Sailu	251/252
100	Jetha Devjee	Khandesh	247
100	Morarjee Mill	Muthia	246
100	Petit Mill	Cambodia	290
100	Petit Mill	Western	225

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 20.

Smoked, sheet, standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.	1/7-1/2	Buyers
Smoked sheet, standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.	1/7-1/8	Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/7-1/4	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/7-1/2	Sellers.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 21,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesrerday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,99 2	2,00,155	1,82,254
Central India	4,372	1,08,177	1,73 5337
Barsi and Nagar	2 828	98,850	93,224
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,641	32,936	34,231
Berar	16,652	2,45,926	1,98901
Central Provinces	1,505	83,493	102,140
Total Oomras	27,090	7,69,587	7,89,287
Dholera	269	25 268	98,945
N. W. Provinces	591	45,432	1,17,560
Rajputana	197	15,419	46,171
Sind-Punjab	,498	57 235	109,412
Broach	239		11,2,6
Coompta & Dharwar	19,648		12,678
Westerns- Northerns	8,970		7,159
Cocoanada	395		1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,594		6,441
Persian	2,849		1,879
American	7,378	66721	143
Egyptian and African	20,166		29,179
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	44		352
Total	30,645	10,36,567	12,31,925

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 13th. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	776,	92,850	1,70,577
Japan & China	20,887	2,56,983	4,03,359
Coast Forts		4,786	9,487
Up-country by Rail		40,270	4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		77,684	1,06,524
Total	21,663	4,72,573	6 94,206

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon 20th inst.

Wheat	2,694	cwts.
Linseed	1,639	,,
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	736	,,
Gingellyseeds	2,885	,,
Groundnuts	9,857	,,
Castorseed	3,590	,,
Rice	2,550	,,
Myrabollams	3,759	,,
Cottonseed	11,849	,,
Gram	20	,,
Joowar	483	,,
Barley	12	,,
Bajree	2,322	,,
Coal	1,383	,,

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot.	15-1/16

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES STEADY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Today the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged and prices registered slight improvement. The business was mostly confined to Bazar operators and Jobbers. Dyings opened at 911-4 and closed at 916-4. Century closed steady at 402-8 Central India at 511/4. Fazal at 890. New great at 310 and Pearls at 500. The under tone is fairly steady and prices are likely to fluctuate within a small radius with a upward tendency.

Tata Iron Shares ruled steady and prices hardened on short covering. Ordinary closed at 57.8 while differeds after touching 170 closed at 168/12.

Tata Power shares were in better request which improved to 620, after opening at 602/8. P.

Imperial Bank shares ruled steady while some Central Bank Shares changed hands at 30.

The following are to-day's closaing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Dividend	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	8
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1505	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		19	12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350		115	
Katni Cement O.	100		1.1	4
Katni Cement D.	40		352	8
Punjab Cement O	10		6	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	108	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammat	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	159	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	705	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		191	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		237	8
Scindi Steam	15—0		13	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		900	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1065	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	990	
Tata power O.	1,000		615	
Tata power P.	1,000		830	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000		975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		235	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100		72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100		92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2050	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	310	
Osmanshahi (100)	7		60	
Pearl	250	12	500	8
Phoenix	100	10	398	12
Premier	100		11	
Sasoon Cotton	100		17	
Sassoon Silk	500		587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7850
Simplex	260		145	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4
Swan	100		153	12
Tata Mill O. 17	500		120	
Vishnu CottonO.	500	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	590	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	173	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	14
ndo Burma Petroleum	100		185	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	610	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		79	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		168	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		77	8
Thacker	50		105	
Telephone	50	nil	38	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	715	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1,4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		5	2
New India	25	ly	22	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
medabad Advance	100	10	397	8

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 21

JUTE.

Albion	530	Howrah	46/4
Alliance	530	India	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	695
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	555
Auckland	285	Kelvin	876
Barnagore	220	Khardha	500
Baliy	245	Kinnison	103)
Birla	4/19	Lansdowne	308
Belvedere	628	Lawrence	640
Budge-Budge	530	Lothian	504
Caledonian	618	Naihati	500
Chapdani	188	National	33/8
Clive	31/3	New Central	660
Craig	5/5	Northbrook	58
Cheviot	315	Nudea	49
Dalhousie	475	Orient	270
Delta	610	Presidency	9/2
Empire	57/4	Reliance	78/4
Fort Gloster	965	Soorah	32
Fort William	384	Standard	491
Gondalpara	1400	Union	622
Gourepore	775	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN	14/9
Hooghly	86	JUTE	66/8
COTTON			
Agra United	-/12	Dunbar	172
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	22/12	New Ring	
COAL			
Burrakur		Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick and Musalia		New Kendah	
		Ranegunge	
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	
MISCELLANEOUS			
B.B. Petrol'm.		1 Standard	
B.I. Corporn	4/12	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still	9/4	Imperial Bank	1510xD
		„ Conty.	3-0xD

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77-10; 5 per cent Bonds (1945/55) 107/8; 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 88/10.

Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		9	
Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	916	4
Bombay Industrial	100		8	
Bombay Woollen	100		55	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	402	8
Central India O.	100	16	511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		138	12
Coorla	100		142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250		200	
David	500		240	
Dawn	250	40	660	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	205	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	100		20	
Emperor Edward	500		230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	870	
Finlay	100	nil	123	12
Framjee Petit	1,000		620	
Globe	100		38	1
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indocstan	1,000	125	1570	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	340	
Jamshe O.	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		130	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad						402 8
Bombay Cotton						305
Bombay Dyeing	911 4	916 4	911 4	916 4		
Century	396 4	402 8	393 4	402 8		
Central India	508 12	511 4	508 12	511 4		
Colaba Land						138 12
Crescent						171 4
Edward Sassoon						140
Fazulbhoy			865	870	865	870
Finlay						128 12
Globe						38 12
Gokak						117 8
Indian Bleaching						165
Indore Malwa						340
Kohinoor						1150
Madhowjee						130
Mathuradas						72 8
Meyer Sassoon						90
Mysore						117 8
New Great	307 8	310	307 8	310		
Pearl	495 4	500	496 4	500		
Pabany						205
Phoenix						398 12
Simplex	141 4	145	140	145		
Swadeshi						511 4
Swan Mills						153 12
Tata Mills						150

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	235
Bombay Steam	191 4
Bundi Cement	19 12
Central India Mining	20
Indian Cement	197 8 115 106 4 115
Katni Cement ord.	121 4
Shivarajpur	52
Tram Co. Ord.	137 8
Tata Hydro	105 12 1063 4 1053 12 1065
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	55 4 57 8 55 4 57 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	158 12 170 158 12 168 12
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent	77 9 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	107 10 6

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 20.

Demand Bills.	485.00

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.

The money market has been very steady during the week under review with business in call funds being transacted upto 5 3|4 per cent. This steadiness is due to the heavy arrivals of cotton and large movements of rice. The Imperial Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. and it is not likely that this rate will be further raised until the Bank has borrowed Rs. 8 crores under the Paper Currency Act authorised at that rate. If the efflux of funds continue as at present it is possible the Imperial Bank may have to borrow funds from Government during the busy season. The increase in Government's balance as shown by the Bank's statement is probably due to the influx of revenue usual at this time of the year.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India, as of 14th instant, shows a further decrease of Rs. 276.80 lacs in Cash balance, which now amounts to Rs. 16,14,93,000 as compared with Rs. 16.58 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.91, a decrease of 3.40 per cent. under last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 52.04 lacs. Trade demand has grown as evidenced by increases of Rs. 66.71 lacs in Loans, Rs. 119.23 lacs in Cash credits and Rs. 29.97 lacs in Inland Bills discounted. Government deposits are up by Rs. 232.95 lacs to Rs. 7.02 crores, while other deposits show a decrease of Rs. 223.23 lacs to Rs. 69.51 crores.

Government securities were steady with somewhat better demand during the early part of the week, but the market closed quiet with only minor changes in prices 3 1|2 per cent. Paper improving from Rs. 77-6 to Rs. 77-10 closed at Rs. 77 8, and 1945-55 Loan after improving to Rs. 107-13 closed at Rs. 107-9. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 102-10 and Rs. 103-10. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds fell to Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 100-13 and Rs. 105-14, 1931 at Rs. 107 and 1932 at Rs. 108-4. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 113-4. 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 receded to Rs. 88-8.

The Currency returns as of 15th January 1927, show a decline of Rs. 53.25 lacs in note circulation, which now is Rs. 180.58 crores. Silver coins have likewise declined by Rs. 52.96 lacs to Rs. 94.72 crores, while gold bullion and silver coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.37 crores and Rs. 8.20 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.35.

EXCHANGE.

A distinctly steady tone exists in sterling exchange as a result of the appearance of export bills in all markets but the support comes chiefly from Rangoon. It is quite likely that the export bills will again be showing in the Bombay market in fair quantities before long. It is reported that Government bought during the week a fair quantity at 1s. 6-1|32d. and since Tuesday Government's buying rate is said to have been 1s. 6-1|16d., with some sales being made to Government in other markets at the latter rate. During the week there was a fair bullion enquiry, but this was not sufficient to depress the market and the undertone is firm. The following are the forward rates:—January|February 1s. 6d., March 1s. 5-32d., April|May 1s. 5-29|32d., June|September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-29|32d., November 1s. 5-15|16d., and December|January 1s. 5-31|32d.

The dollar sterling rate improved, opening at 4 dollars 85 3|8 cents and losing at 4 dollars 85-1|2 cents. French francs closed at 122 dollars 17 cents and Belgian at 34 dollars 90 cents. The Italian lira opening at 111 closed at 112.

A Press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency dated the 18th instant, states the total remittances to the British Treasury from 1st April 1926, to 15th January, 1927, amounted to £23,750,000 which include £1,425,000 representing remittances to meet sales of sterling, and £325,000 representing sterling purchases in India during the week ending 15-1-1927.

Inlia's foreign seaborne trade in December 1926, shows that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs 1654 lacs and the total exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 2506 lacs. The nett imports of treasure during the month were Rs 319 lacs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 546 lacs in favour of India. Balance of remittance of funds in favour of India amounts to Rs. 188 lacs.

GOLD.

Heavy deliveries of gold for the current settlement caused prices to decline. The ready rate at the opening of the week was Rs. 21-7-0 and after declining to Rs. 21-6-0 per tola closed at Rs. 21-2-6. In London the gold price declined from 84s. 11 1|2d. to 84s. 10d. but closes at 84s. 11 1|2d. A part of the existing stocks has been taken away for Calcutta account. The upcountry movement, including the settlement off-take, has been better, this being estimated at an average of 16,000 tolas per day, resulting in a slight improvement in the general tone of the market. The stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 lacs tolas. Sovereign prices were fluctuating within three pies either way, but closed at Rs. 13-7-3 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 for ready and 18th January settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 17th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £114,500. This week's imports amounted to Rs. 346,945 in bar and coin. The shipment from London during the week is expected to be £36,000.

SILVER.

The silver market opened quiet on weaker China advices and sales by American Banks, but towards the close strengthened, noticeably as a result of the steadiness in Shanghai, coupled with anxiety on the part of local bear operators to cover their sales. The rate for 1st settlement opened at Rs. 57-8-0 and closed at Rs. 59-4-0. The steadiness is attributed to the approaching Chinese New Year early in February, in consequence of which money is tight, as well as the political disturbances in China. In the meantime the local offtake has declined to an average of 190 bars a day, with stocks estimated at about 1500 bars, but heavy arrivals are expected this month. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved during the week from 2s. 6-9|16d to 2s. 7-1|4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-1|4d. and 25-1|2d. for ready and 26-1|16d. and 25-5|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-4-0 and Rs. 57-8-0 for ready and 24th January settlement and Rs. 59-7 and Rs. 57-7 for 21st February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £355,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £969,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 446 bars and Rs. 46,652 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

PIECEGOODS.

CONFIDENCE INCREASING.

The Bombay Piecegoods Market, during the week has continued steady but wholesale demand has not been in evidence. Up country dealers and consumers' attention has been attracted due to the firm position of cotton. From the eastern provinces, there is a noticeable demand for the Century Mills manufactures while local dealers anticipate that there will shortly be large purchases by Cawnpore and Calcutta Markets. The following sales by the Bombay Mills during the week are reported—Bombay Dyeing Mills, 4000 bales, greys at 13 annas per pound; Century mills 800 bales 5 lb. grey drills at 12 annas per pound and other sales aggregating about 7000 bales, the Western Indian Mills 1000 bales calendered shirtings at 12 1|2 annas per pound, the E. D. Sassoon group, 600 bales greys at 11 annas per pound, and 1500 bales heavy shirtings (Japanese finish) at 11 annas per pound, Indore Mills 4000 bales Greys and Fancies; and other mills are reported to have made sales on the basis of these prices. Sales during the past fortnight are estimated at about 35000 bales. The Ahmedabad syndicate's purchases amount to about 20000 bales and prices record an improvement of a quarter to half an anna per pound. Calcutta merchants who undertook to make no purchases till January, are again in the market and small purchases by them are reported.

In the English goods section, there is a report of purchase of 150 bales including 27 inches Nain sooks, No. 1850, and better qualities by a Delhi Merchant and similar lots have been bought for forward shipments up to April at Rs. 2|8 for first quality Nain sooks. There is a good demand for 44" x 20 yds. mulls at Rs. 5|4 per piece. Grey shirtings remain unchanged; Drills and Jaconets are easy and there is a satisfactory demand for Prints of Fancies. An improvement in Manchester is reported as a result of the booking of 1000 packages for Calcutta. We hear that the dispute between Messrs Ralli Bros. and their dealers has not been settled as yet and the boycott of Raili's goods continues.

Prices of Japanese qualities are steady but there is little demand. Importers quotations are firm. Sales of about 600 bales of C. Sheetings from bond for Aden, Africa and Sudan are reported, but no fresh business for Bombay has been placed.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „		
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9	8 0
„ No. 2800	37×	9	8 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7	8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9	6 0
„ No. 16000	..	10	0 0
„ No. 17000	..	10	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..		
Dewhursts B.B.B.	38×38 1/2..	15	10 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	10 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13	0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14	15 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15	0 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5	2 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4	6 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4	4 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4	13 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17	14 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22	8 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5	0 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..5	8 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7	12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8	10 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..3	12 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12	14 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2	12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3	3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3	10 0
„ 1K-4K38" ,43" 48" 53×18 Aug.			
„ No. 95 ..	..58×20	..5	9 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4	9 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	..5	2 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4	12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4	4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4	8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5	10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3	3 0
„ No. 6181 .. „		.. 3	0 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..2	12 0
„ No. 1900 .. „		..2	14 0
„ No. 2600 .. „		..3	0 0
„ No. 21021 .. „		..3	2 0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..4	4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..	
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4	6 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..4	10 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4	14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3	0 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..4	8 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2	14 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car"		..2	12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8 Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	6 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „ ..	9	12 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „..	9	0 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „ ..	9	0 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „ ..	9	2 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „ ..	13	14 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „ „..	12	8 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „ „..	10	7 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „ „..	13	0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „ „..	8	14 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „ „..	13	0 0
„ 7777 „	36×41 „ „..	13	8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „ „..	11	12 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „ „..	14	12 0
„ „ 6000	„ „..	14	12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..12	8 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10	4 0

YARN MARKET.

JANUARY, 21.

Since our last, the yarn market has been showing gradual signs of further improvement on account of firm cotton position and higher prices quoted by sellers almost in all kinds of yarns and Japanese yarn were rather quiet during the week under review. The offtake is improving and especially there is a very good demand on 6 1|2s. Local Yarns and it is hoped that if cotton remains steady prices will be further improving. Dealers who have suffered heavily in the past are not eager to go in for big lots but if prices remain steady at this level there are chances of good business being done in all kinds of yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS.

As there are no stocks in ready goods there is nothing specially to be reported regarding the offtake but in case of forward business some lots of 32s. and 40s. are reported having been sold during the week under review. In case of twofold yarns there is hardly any business as the prices are still not competitive in comparison with Japanese Yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There was a good offtake especially in 40s. and some good lots have been sold for Calcutta Markets. In case of doubling yarns the demand was moderate while the prices went up by 1|4 of an anna per lb. There was a good feeling in the early part of the week but as the Import Houses showed some weakness in the latter part prices remained unchanged. In case of forward business, prices quoted by the Japanese Houses were not in accordance with the Bazaar rates and therefore very little business is to be reported. In case of Mercerised yarns prices have not improved owing to arrivals but remained at the last week's level. Sampin have been very steady at 190 where as exchange remained unchanged at 134 1|4.

INDIAN YARNS.

Demand was very good in case of 6 1|2s. yarns especially from Bhavnager and prices have improved to the extent of 1|4 of an anna per lb. Mills are not eager sellers and the ready stocks have been sold off. Demand was not found for counts over than 8 1|2s. but if cotton remains firm there are chances of good purchases being made by the consumers within a very short time. The undertone, however, is very firm and dealers have been trying to get cheap lots from the Mills but as reported in the last week the Mills are keeping firm attitude and are not sellers at cheap rates and so the result is that no special business is to be reported. Reports from Rangoon and South Indian markets are not yet satisfactory but as there is a good enquiry from these Districts there are chances of good sales being made for these Districts.

The general outlook, however, seems to be more hopeful and if cotton does not show any material decline in the next few weeks prices will show improvement slowly and slowly, and demand will naturally be created for all kinds of yarns.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Jan. 21

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 13 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 0
Phoenix	„	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 6
Kal amardan	„	0 13 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 3
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 3
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 12 9
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 9
Pakhi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 12 9
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 9
Century	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
Jacob	„	0 13 9
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 6 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 4 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 3 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 1 0
777 Crescent	„	2 0 6
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 6
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 0 0
Tata	„	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 0
David	„	0 13 6
Mahal		0 13 6

WEEKLY SUGAR REPORT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Since our last report we had to experience a lot of fluctuations in our market which ruled quite unsettled during the interval On the 14th instant. the lowest price for white Javas Jan. Mar. touched 19|8 per cent. June 18|6 July|Sept. 17|9 all Free Bombay Harbour terms scheme then the reports from Java were strong and prices were advanced to 20|5 for Jan|March and a fair quantity was done the Feb|March—C20|3 to 20|6 F. B. H. On the 18th the market began to sag and with reports from all supporting countries being lower dealers and weak holders got nervous and began to unload their holdings in all qualities of sugars and fair quantity changed hands in white Javas. Jan|Mar —C20|3 to 19|8 Feb|Mar—C20|5 to 19|10 and July|Sept. C18|6 to 17|10 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

There was large arrival of Russian beet sugars during the week and there being very small demand the same was sold from 19|4 to 18|7 F. B. Harbour terms. The quality and packing was very good. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with small demand and very little business doing. America and London reported consinual declines during the week but have improved a little since Saturday with small business doing. Java declined during the week from 14 gilders to 13 1|4 for ready sugars while New crop declined only 1|4 gilder with good business doing.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. A. Rs. 18—19|6 F. B. Harbour stocks 45,000 Bags.

T. M. A. December 19|6 „ „
T. M. A. Jan|Mar. 19|10 „ „
T. M. A. Feb|Mar. 20|- „ „
T. M. A. June 18|8 „ „
T. M. A. July|Sept 18|- „ „
Beet Rs. 17|3 19|- „ „
„ Jan|Mar. 19|8 „ „

S. S. Salina arrived with 30,000 Bags Beet sugars.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Since our last Ready Prices have further dropped by about 4 As. per cwt., and the next day saw an improvement of 6 As. per cwt., which did not last long. Spot prices since then have tended to a further drop of about 6 as per cwt. during the major part of the week under review. The close witnesses a rise of 2 As. per cwt. Purchase Enquiries at these rather low levels were somewhat on a larger scale than during the week preceding. In our Forward market, except for a temporary advance of 2 to 4d. per cwt. on Saturday, prices all round have evidenced a dropping tendency. The close of the week exibits a steadier aspect with an improvement of about 2d. per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18|6 and Rs. 18|- for Java and Rs. 18|5 and Rs. 17|4 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar, Sh. 20|6 and Sh. 19|7 for Dec. Sh. 20|4 and Sh 19|9 for Jan.-Feb. March, Sh. 18|- and Sh. 17|10 for July-Aug-Sept., and Sh. 19|4 and Sh. 18|- for Oct.-Nov-Dec. shipment Java Sugar and Sh. 19|7 and Sh. 18|9 for Dec. and Sh. 20|3 and Sh. 19|7 for Jan.-Feb.March Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar Sh. 19|- and Sh. 18|9 for Belgian Beet and Sh. 19 and Sh. 19|8 for German Crystal Sugar Nov-Dec. Delivery.

Total stricks are estimated at 30,000 bags of Java and 60,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18|2, per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December, Sh. 19|7, per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March, Sh. 19|10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 18|- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 23|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jammagar C. I. F. December, Sh. 19|10 per cwt. F. B. H.
January, Sh. 20|- per cwt. F. B. H.
Jan.-Feb.-March, Sh. 20|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Dec., Sh. 19|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March, Sh. 19|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Bengal Beet Sugar:—Nov.-Dec., Sh. 18-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
German Crystal Sugar:—Nov.-Dec., Sh. 18|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, utch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt, 10/10-1/2 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4/1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Dtandard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept, per cwt. 18/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine white, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAG, Jan. 21.	Rs. as. p.
Copper German 3/4 to 2	57 4 0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	57 0 0
Copper English Bars	52 8 0
Copper Japanese Bars	52 0 0
Joint Panchteka	26 0 0
Brass English 3/4 to 2	54 8 0
Brass German 3/4 to 2	53 10 0
Brass Bars	35 8 0
Brass Kogar 3/4 to 2	53 0 0
Lead Rangoon	25 0 0
Lead Country	24 0 0

LONDON METALS.

London,	Jan. 21.
Copper, English best Selected,	£61-1/4
Copper, Braziers, ...	£70
Yellow Metal, ...	£66-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...	£298

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Following a rise of 3/8d. in London prices, our market ruled steady. China sent better reports which caused improvement in local market. The general sentiment is now bullish and at every reaction, fresh buying is observed. The closing prices are as under:—

Silver Ready, Rs. 59-4-0.
Posh delivery, Rs. 59-0-0.
Mah delivery, 59-3-0.
Fagan delivery, 58-15-0.

GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Exchange being quiet and easier, the gold market registered slight improvement.

The closing prices areas under:—

Ready Bar Gold, Rs. 21-7-0.
Posh delivery, Rs. 21-6-9.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-7-0.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 21-7 3.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Shares Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 19-1-27:

Name.	Latest Prices.
Anglo Java (2/-)	0 7 4½
Anglo Malay (1)	1 15 0
Bahlias (1)	2 9 4½
Burma Rubber (1)	1 7 6
Chersonese (2/-)	0 3 7½
Cicely (2/-)	0 8 6
East Java (1)	2 8 9
Java Investment (1)	2 7 6
Kuala Reman (5)	0 6 3
Kwaloe (2/-)	0 3 3
Merbau (2/-)	0 4 0
Mergui Crown (2/-)	0 7 3
Mooply Valley (1)	2 0 0
Pegoh (1)	2 16 3
Rim Malacca (2/-)	0 5 7½
Sialang (1)	3 2 6
Tandjong (1)	3 11 3
United Serdang (2/-)	0 7 6
United Temiang (2/-)	0 4 3
United Patanis (1)	1 10 6
Deron Estates (1)	1 2 6
Highlands and Lowlands (1)	2 15 0
East Asiatic (2/-)	0 4 6
Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	3 5 0
Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3 11 3

Stock of Rubber in London—52,484 tons.
Increase on week:—1,728 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 20.

Contonseed. Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid & Buyers £8-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £18-15-0.
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £18-7-6.
Mar/Apl. shipment offered £18-7-6.

Rs. as.
BROWN HIDE Crepe Sole 11-15
BROWN HIDE Leather Sole 9-15
WILLOW CALF Leather Sole 11-15
BLACK CALF Leather Sole 10-15
WHITE CANVAS Leather Sole, Rubber Heel 4- 8

Available from Bata Stockists :—

BOMBAY .. 257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106, Carnac Road, & Lohar Street.
BANGALORE .. 154, Commercial St.
SURAT .. Kanpith Bazar
POONA .. East Street.
CALCUTTA .. New Market. Lindsay Street.
KARACHI .. Elphinstone Street
DELHI .. Chandni Chowk.
PESHAWAR .. Arbad Road.
MHOW .. Simrol Road.
AJMER .. Madar Gate.
AHMEDABAD Three Gates
BELGAUM .. High Street.
MADRAS .. Moor Market.
SECUNDERABAD .. Oxford Street.
INDORE .. Main Road.
JUBBULPORE East Street.
LAHORE .. Anarkali and Mall Road.
RAWALPINDI Dalhousie Road.

Sole Agents ;—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

45, Esplanade Post Box 106 Bombay.
306c, Bow Bazar, Post Box 7834, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Lenin Anniversary Day Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Opening of the Bassein Bridge by the Governor in the morning.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.

All-India Sports and Presidency Olympics, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.

Children's Carnival in aid of Sir L. Wilson's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting to present addreess and purse to Mr. S. Saklatwala, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Tree planting ceremony by Municipal Boy Scouts, City Improvement Trust Garden, Eastern Avenue, Worli, 7-45 a.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to preside.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

Elphinstone College Athletic Sports, the Oval, 3 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

MASKATI—On the 20th January, at her residence, Begampura, Surat, Bai Namtullabai, widow of Abdultyeb Esmailji Maskati, aged 75 years. Deeply regretted by her family and a large circle of relatives and friends.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL, CHINCHPOOKLY.

Mr. Jeewandas Waghaji Vallabhadas has given a donation of Rs. 15,000 (Fifteen thousand only) to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh for the People's Free Hospital at Chinchpookly, Bombay, out of the money left for charity by his aunt the late Mrs. Anandji Nanji.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

TALKS TO MEN ON RELIGION.

A series of addresses on "Talks to men on religion" will be given by Mr. Cecil Pelhill at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road from Sunday, 23rd instant to Thursday 27th, at 9 p.m. daily. All are welcome.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Chafuku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai anw Japan per s.s. "Sunera Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Sharyanandaji will conduct a public class in English on Shrimat Bhagavat at the Ashrama, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANDA SOCIETY.

The annual meeeting of the Western India Vivekanda Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m., at the Students' Brotherhood. Office-bearers of the new year will be elected Members and sympathisers of the Society are cordially invited.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Moulvi Mahomed Ali, will deliver a public lecture on the study of Koran, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-15 in the morning. All are cordially invited to attend.

POET GOVINDAGRAJ ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the 'Sanmitra Mandal,' Lalbag, the death anniversary of the poet Govindagraj will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at Padamsi Mansion at 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Chitre. All are cordially requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday, the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanuskodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

MUSIC CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. K. D. Tendulkar.

ETHICS AND ETIQUETTES OF LEGAL PROFESSION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society Mr. H. A. H. Payne Solicitor, will deliver a lecture on the "Ethics and Etiquette of the Profession" at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Law Society's Rooms, High Court. All Articled Clerks are cordially invited to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of the 20th instant to 6 a.m. of 21st instant:—

Small-pox attack 1 death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenze attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn); 72; Total mortality this day last year was 84.

RECITAL OF KATHIAWARI STORIES.

Under the joint auspices of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal," "The Young Men's Lohana Association" and "The Lohana Debating Union" a public meeting will be held

P. P. A.
Mr. V. J. Patel, who has been re-elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Naranwadi near Vithalwadi when Messrs. Gokuldas Dwarkadas Raichura and Poet Ranchhodas Mehta will recite some popular Kathiawari stories. Special accommodation has been made for the ladies.

"MODERN LIFE AND OUR WOMEN."

Under the auspices of the Stree Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) when Mr. Chandrashankara N. Gandya will deliver a lecture on "Modern Life and our Women" and Acharya Mayashankarji will read Katha from the Upanishada. Mrs. Tapibai Motivala will take the chair. All ladies are cordially invited.

BENE-ISRAEL STREE MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a lecture in Marathi with lantern slides on "Joseph" will be delivered by Miss R. Reuben, B.A., in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Miss J. Jhirad (London) will preside. There will be a nominal entrance fee.

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Domodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two at Ripon Road and one at Kalachowki Road, during the month of December, 1926, was 1,542 out of whom 1,313 were males and 229 were females including children.

PATHE CINEMA.

The ever popular Lewis Stone heads the cast in "Old Loves and New," which opens to-night at the Royal Opera House, the adaptation of E. M. Hull's celebrated novel, "The Desert Healer." Barbara Bedford, a charming girl and a consummately capable actress, plays opposite him.

It is superb entertainment, this "Old Loves and New" a film replete with forceful situations, engrossing love, interest, action and suspense, and a setting in the Near East that brings the mirage-like pictorial splendour of that far-off land before the eye in a glittering panorama of desert and tropical brilliance.

Lewis Stone stands out in new relief in the role of the faith shattered Englishman who buries himself among the Arabs of Algeria and becomes the "healer" of their physical and political ills. Stone divests himself of his inveterate sombre reserve like a warrior stripping to battle armour and throws himself into his stirring role with a new fire and force.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

The operatives of the Emperor Edward Mill again struck work on Friday in consequence of the resolution passed by the Textile Labour Union of Thursday night. The resolution inter alia is to the effect that since the management refuse to consider the question of reduction of wages to the operatives the latter should go on strike from Friday. The strike which should have commenced on Friday coincided with some break in the engine which will require three days to repair. The management therefore have pested the following notice on the mill gates:—

As the management of this mill has had no official intimation that the men have been called out by the Labour Union and that this Labour Union has declared a strike from to-day through the press, we now give notice that we are not now liable for the payment of their wages as they have consented to leave the mill without notice and we hold the Labour Union responsible.

Further we shall now make further repairs in our engine and the mill will be closed for three more days. The mill is likely to be closed for three days till the engine is completely repaired and in the meantime it is hoped both the management and the operatives would come to some settlement.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

M. C. C. VS. EUROPEANS.

SPLENDID INNINGS OF COWDRAY AND TATE.

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The M. C. C. were engaged to-day in a one-day match against a European Eleven which resulted in a draw. Batting first the Europeans who were led by Mr .C. F. Johnstone occupied the wicket for three hours and a quarter, during which time they made 201 for nine wickets, and then put the visitors allowing them just 100 minutes.

The M. C. C. started rather badly losing Geary's wicket cheaply, but Tate and after him Astill played up as though they were going all out to win. They, however, did not succeed in this and when time was reached the M. C. C. had only made 155 for eigth wickets. Cowdray made an invaluable 48 for the home team, while Tate hit up 53 including eight fours in about 45 minutes.

The M. C. C.'s next match begins on Sunday.—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COY. LTD.

CHANGE OF ARTICLE 133 ACCEPTED

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Friday afternoon Sir Dorab Tata presiding. The chairman moved for adoption the resolution passed on the 6th instant for confirmation, viz.:—

That in accordance with the Scheme of arrangement for payment of arrears of dividends on Second Preference Shares which has been accepted by the holders of the Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares respectively and which has been sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of December 1926, under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following Article be substituted for Article 133 of the Articles of Association:—

"Subject as aforesaid the profits of the Company which it shall from time to time be determined to divide, in respect of any year or other period, shall be applied first in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum calculated from the 1st day of April 1908 on the capital paid up on the Preference Shares to the close of such year or other period, next in paying the fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum calculated from the 1st of April 1926 on the capital paid up on the Second Preference Shares to the close of such year or other period, next in paying to the holders of the Second Preference Shares fifty per cent of the balance remaining after the payment of the aforesaid until the sum of Rs. 26 per Share whiich was in arrears by way of cumulative dividend on the Second Preference Shares on the 1st of April 1926 together with simple interest at four per cent per annum on the said amount or balance thereof from time to time, shall be paid off (the said Second Preference Shareholders having waived and abandoned all rights to be paid the said arrrears as originally provided), next in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively to the close of such year or other period, and lastly in paying to the holders of Deferred Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up thereon, to the close of such year or other period, and the surplus shall be dividend as follows:—as to fifty per cent thereof by way of additional dividend on Ordinary Shares and as to fifty per cent thereof by way of additional dividend on Deferred Shares."

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the resolution and being put to the vote was declared carried, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani only dissenting.

ADDRESS AND PURSE

TO SHAPURJISAKLATVALLA

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting will be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to present a public address and a purse to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., who will speak on (1) India and Parliament, (2) India and the Empire, (3) India and Asiatic Federation, (4) India and World Politics, (5) What made me a Communist; and (6) My Message to My Motherland.

Fees are from 8 as. to Rs. 10. Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, "Advocate Building," Share Bazaar, 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL-INDIA SPORTS.

10-MILE MARATHON RACE.

D. B. CHAWAN WINS.

The 10-mile modified Marathon Road race, organised by the Y. M. C. A. was held on Friday morning. There were 18 entrants for the event but 16 actually took part.

The race was run from the Afghans Memorial Church via Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Pedder Road and Warden Road and back to the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts.

Mr. D. B. Chawan of Karachi covered the distance first in 1 hour and 5 seconds, followed by Gunner C. H. Stevens of the 72nd Battery, Kirkee, who was behind the winner by 1 minute, while the third was F. Bennett of the South Staffords, Colaba.

The Challenge Cup, valued at about Rs. 2,000, was presented by Sir Bomanji Dhunjibhoy which will be in the winner's (Mr. D. B. Chawan's) possession for a year.

The winners received valuable prises.

HEATS RUN OFF ON THE OVAL

The heats of the All-India Sports were run off on the Oval on Friday afternoon

Mr. J. B. Petit, elected to the Corporation at the "A" Ward Bye-election.

when a fair crowd was present to witness the sport.

P. D'Avoine qualified for the final in the 'hundreds', hurdles, 220, long jump, and 440, while M. Pinto, will be seen again in the hundreds, hurdles, 220, and 440. These two are the outstanding athletes and a close tussle will decide the individual championship. The finals will be decided to-day, the sports beginning at 3-30 p.m. and it is expected that a large crowd will be present. His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson has kindly consented to preside and present the prizes.

MUSIC.

MIROVITCH AND BORISOFF.

It is unfortunate for Bombay that the City standard of music is generally practically unnoticeable and our lack of appreciation has been shockingly shown by the presence of Messrs. Mirovitch and Borisoff and the support of a fair number of enthusiastic Indians. Quite obviously when a visitor comes to any of our theatres and plays to a crowd of empty benches he does not return filled with admiration of our zeal. Consequently other artists stay away and for months and sometimes years on end we are left with the kind of trivial entertainment one usually finds in a village cinema. When Mirovitch and Borisoff swept through Grieg's beautiful Sonata in G. Major last night some of us felt these three "strangers" were not so much playing upon our senses with a peculiarly brilliant arrangement of notes but rather thrusting our ridiculous apathy down our throats. Would there had been more to choke with shame for the lack of practical support we give to one of the most splendid series of concerts we may hope to hear for many a long day. They have given us Chopin, Beethoven and Back and we have condescended to leave the hall half filled. The most enjoyable part of the evening was the tremendous enthusiasm of an unaffected gathering who cheered and stamped when they felt like it. We want more cheerers and still more rowdies. When we make a big noise about such splendid masters we shall hear more of their kind and pay our respects to the muse in good hard cash instead of useless lip service. Musicians do no fill their stomaches with the soul of mystical genius and that sort of thing.

LENIN DAY.

Under the auspices of the Congress Labour Party the Lenin Anniversary Day shall be celebrated to-day at 6-30 p. m. at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Messrs. Purshottam, B. G. Kher, D. R. Thengdi C. G. Shah, K. N. Joglekar, T. V. Parvate and others will speak on "Lenin and Leninism." Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.

SILVER JUBILEE.

The above works, which were started about 35 years ago have made remarkable progress during the period of its existence as will be evidence from the following account. The silver Jubilee of the works is to be celebrated to-day (Saturday):

Sir P. C. Ray conceived the idea of manufacturing drugs and chemicals on a small scale from indigenous materials, and started the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in 1892 at Calcutta He was joined later on by two friends Dr. Amulya Charan Bose, and Mr. Satis Chandra Sinha, who were all young men just starting life, having very little capital and still less business-experience, but they had imagination and plenty of enthusiasm. Sir P. C. Ray took upon himself the devising of processes. Dr. A. C. Bose looked after the medical side and clinical trials of new drugs, and the manufacture and general management were entrusted to Mr. S. C. Sinha. A series of preparations, having as their basis reputed Indan drugs, was started and the manufacture of some preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia and a few chemical products was also taken up. India has a medical system of its own and abounds in raw materials. But the pioneers of the new venture had to struggle against tremendous odds. On the one hand was ranged the medical profession who were reluctant to use anything that did not originate from the renowned manufacturers of Europe. On the other side were the followers of the indigenous system who considered it sacrilegious to deviate from the formulas laid down in the Ayurveda. Yet the new Company had the presumption to combine the wisdom of the East and the West, to utilise indigenous materials and modern scientific methods, and to present better drugs in the form of extracts and tinctures.

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works was incorporated as a public limited company in 1901 with a registered capital of Rs. 50,000. The company, had the good fortune to earn dividend from the very start, and capital began to flow in gradually. As years passed, the sales grew in volume and the works needed continual extension. From the initial Rs. 50,000, the capital was raised to 1 lakh, then to 3 lakhs, 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs and ultimately to 19 lakhs. The sales have risen from Rs. 25,000 in the first year to Rs. 25,00,000 in the twenty-fifth year.

On account of the growing volume of business, the Works had to be removed to Maniktala in 1905. Further expansion being impossible at Maniktala, the Company purchased between 1919 and 1921 about 135 bighas (45 acres) of land at Panihati on the Barrackpore Trunk Road. The Maniktala Works have a covered floor are of 1,50,000 squar efeet. There are 51 buildings used for different purposes. The metalled roads within the Works have a total lngth of 2 mils and there are 1 1/2 miles of tramway. The chief motive power is electricity generated within the Works the daily consumption being 1,500 units. This is supplemented by several steam and oil engines distributed over the factory. There are also a number of boilers for furnishing steam to the various chemical and pharmaceutical plants. The total horse-power generated within the Works is 200. The Works consume 80,000 gallons of water daily the whole of which is pumped from a 2 1/2-inch tube-wheel sunk by the Company in 1919. The Company has its own printing press, saw-mill for making packing cases and casks and several elaborately equipped workshops.

The principal lines of manufacture are chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations and scientific instruments. The Company also makes disinfectants, surgical dressings, laboratory furniture, gas generators, fire extinguishers and several other kinds of mechanical appliances.

Besides the preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia, the Company manufactures a great variety of medicinal products from indigenos drugs which are in wide demand and largely prescribed by the profession. Besides making scientific instruments for sale, this department is constantly engaged in turning out special plants for the Company's own use and in maintaining the appliances in proper working order. The equipment of this department is necessarily elaborate, there being a drawing and estimating office, pattern-makers' shop smiths' shop, foundry, and a number of machines like steam hammers, turning lathes, polishing lathes, punching and shearing presses, automatic saws, drills and other appliances.

About 1,200 men are employed by the Company, of whom 400 are resident in the Works. Comfortable family quarters have been provided to some of the superior officers. A hospital and dispensary under the charge of a qualified medical officer provide free treatment in case of illness. Every servant of the Company earning over Rs. 15 a month is ntitled to the benefits. There is a fire brigade with a trained Company contributes a portion of its profits. Thre is a fire brigade with a trained staff whose efficiency is maintained by frequent drill. The officers have a club and a circulating library and there are facilities for outdoor games.

BENGAL ORDINANCE AGAIN

TWO BENGALEES RE-ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Two young men, Pratapchandra Rakshit and Probin Chandra Baruva who were arrested in connection with the bomb discovery at Neapara, but were subsequently released, have been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.

Previous closing rate	13·62
To-day's opening rate	13·67
Difference	plus 05
To-day's closing rate	13·61
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Previous closing rate	7·22
To-day's opening rate	7·27
Difference	plus ·05
To-day's closing rate	7·33
Difference	plus ·11
Sewri closing	265-0-0
Khadi closing	264-8-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London Jan. 21.

Silver ready	26-4-0
Difference	plus 0-6-0
Silver forward	26-1-0
Difference	plus 0-6-0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet.

LATEST NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 21.

The following is the division list of the first division of the Third Assembly that took place to-day on the adjournment motion of Pandit Motilal.

Those who voted for it were: Mr Acharya, Mr K V Ranga Swamy Iyengar, Mr Sesha Iyengar, Mr S Chetty, Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar, Mr A Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr Jogiah, Mr B P Naydu, Mr Prakasam, Mr Sarvat Rao, Mr Farookhi Syed Murtaza, Mr Haji Kassim, Mr Vidyasagar Pandy, Mr Jayakar, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr S N Haji, Mr Belvi, Mr Jinnah, Mr Abdulla Haroon, Mr Dakhan, Mr Purshotmadas, Mr Bhatu, Mr Nirmul Chander, Mr Goswami, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Mr Neogy, Mr B C Roy, Mr Suhrawardy, Mr Lahiri Chowdhuri, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr Mukhtarsingh, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr Ranga Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Mr Kumar R Singh, Mr Sherwani, Mr Yusuf, Mr Kidwai, Mr Trilokinath, Mr Thakurdas, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr Abdul Haye, Mr Shah Nawaz Raja Ghazanfarali, Khan Mr Rajan Baksh, Shah Sardar, Gulabsingh Mr N P Singh, Mr G P Singh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr B Das(Mr Ambikaprasath Singh, Mr S C Dull, Mr Abdul Matia Chaudhry and Mr. Rang Behari Lal.

NOES.

The following 46 voted against the motion: Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr Aziz, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. Allison, Mr Anwarulazim, Mr Ashrafudin, Ahmed, Mr V K Ayyangar, Mr Bhore, Sir Basil Blacket, Mr Clow, Mr Coatman, Colonel Crawford, Mr Donavan, Mr Dunnett, Mr Rasul Khan Mr Evens(Mr Gavin Jones ,Mr Graham Mr Greenfield Mr Haigh, Mr Hezlett, Mr Howell, Sir Charles Innes, Mr Jowahirisingh, Mr Kabul Singh Mr Lamb, Mr Littlehails, Dr MacPhail, Sir B N Mittra, Mr Mohammed Ismailkhan Mr Moore, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr Nasiruddin Ahmed, Mr Natique, Mr Parsons, Mr M C Rajah, Mr Roy, Sir Canen Roy, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr Ratnaswamy, Mr S N Singh, Mr Sykes, Mr Tonkinson, Sir Walter Wilson and Mr. Young.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Associated Press understands that the appointment of ministers cannot be expected before Monday next though the suspension of dyarchy in Bengal expires to-day at midnight. It is understood that the Governor will temporarily take over the transferred departments and in the meantime arrive at a decision regarding the choice of ministers. Sir Abdur Rahim was again summond to Government House this morning and Mr. B. Chakravarti in the afternoon.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

For the Deputy Presidentship of the United Provinces Legislative Council, there are already two candidates in the field, Mr. Mukundi Lal (Swarajist) and Mr. Nanak Chand (Liberal). The Zimindars, it is believed, will be setting up their own candidate for the post. The election will take place on Monday.—Free Press.

NOAKHALI, Jan. 21

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.L.A., a State prisoner, writes from Mandalay Jail, under date January 5, to his brother at Noakhali:—

"I have received a reply from the Government regarding my petition for attending the Legislative Assembly meeting. The petition to the Governor General was sent to the local Government for disposal and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Burma informs me that I will not be allowed to attend the meeting of the Legislative Assembly as long as I am kept under restraint under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925. It is strange that the Government of Burma decided about my forced absence from the Assembly, though I have been summoned by the order of His Excellency the Governor General."—Free Press.

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Pandit Rishiswar Nath Raina, assistant editor of "The Aj," died on Friday morning of small-pox.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JANUARY 22, 1927.

WAR OR PEACE?

Do British statesmen really mean war or peace with China? This is the fundamental question that emerges from the apparently conflicting messages reaching us from all sides. If we are to rely on the pious confessions of the Attorney-General and the President of the Board of Trade, Chinese nationalism has, indeed, no greater friends on the surface of the globe than the British Government. But then we cannot remain blind to the movements of troops and marines, cruisers and warships that are being despatched to China almost everyday from all parts of the Empire. The special meeting that was recently convened at the Foreign Office to explain the seriousness of the present situation to the Leader of the Opposition appears to have an almost ominous significance. It is also noteworthy that the Governments of Spain and Portugal are being hurried, apparently at the bidding of the superior British Power, into concentrating their forces on strategic points in China. There is, again, clearly, an undertone of exultation visible in the comments of the Tory Press of London at the latest acts and pronouncements of the British Government. The "Daily Telegraph" has taken this opportunity of giving vent to its venomous outpourings against the predominant Chinese Power by stating that "the Cantonese Government has unchained the devil that is beyond their control but it is satisfactory to record that the British Government has firmly grasped this fact with all its implications." The "Morning Post" is even more explicit in rejoicing that Government has at last decided "to defend its subjects and interests in Shanghai" where evidently the Powers are bent upon digging their last ditches for the vindication of their unjust rights and privileges. The "Daily News" has, however, let the cat out of bag by expressing its apprehension lest "a spectacular demonstration will have the effect exactly the opposite of what is intended." That the British Government is thus bent upon giving a "spectacular demonstration" of its vast naval and military powers is certain. And we have no doubt whatever that this demonstration is really meant to overawe the Chinese nationalists into a humiliating submission to whatever miserable concessions the Powers are pleased in their wisdom and benevolence to accord to them.

In these circumstances we have no doubt that the despatch of marines and more marines, of gunboats, and finally, of the biggest warships to China—while the whole course of the Yangtse has been already notified to be literally studded with all kinds of cruisers and gunboats—is calculated to goad the Cantonese Government to the first acts of aggression which may afford a ready excuse for sounding the trumpet of war. But if the British statesmen are really not so inclined, there is an easy method of dispelling all suspicions. They should immediately stop all warlike movements for they cannot fool the world by making it believe that the forces already at the disposal of their commanders in China are not enough for the defence of their nationals and their properties in the Chinese ports. They should do more. They should, following the admirable example of the Belgian Government, lay all their cards on the table and decide to come to definite terms with the Cantonese Government, which is the most powerful and representative Power established in China to-day. Mere professions of sympathy and the inevitable submission to the imposition of the Washington surtaxes, will not do. They must definitely agree to divest themselves of all the superior rights—which may be called extra-territorial or otherwise—with which they have clothed themselves. Let them agree to ask their nationals to live on equal terms with the natives of the soil and all trouble will be at an end. This is, indeed, the crucial test to which British policy is subjected at this critical moment. Will then the British consent to live on equal terms with Chinamen in their land or will they continue to concentrate their soldiers and marines in the Chinese waters?

The "Times" is, indeed, right in saying that the next few days should supply the test. But while the "Times" and the "Daily Mail" throw out dark hints of possible aggressiveness on the part of the Chinese Government, we are rather inclined to think that the real initiative must be taken by the British Government if peaceful atmosphere is to be restored between the two countries. The answer, therefore remains with Sir Austin Chamberlain, and not with Mr. Chen and the world will be able to judge the real nature of the British policy if the former pours more men and munitions into Chinese ports instead of taking a geuine initiative in settling just and equal peace terms with Chinese nationalism.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

At last the list of nominated members to the Bombay Legislative Council has been announced. The only favourable thing one can say about it is that, like the proverbial curate's egg, it is good in parts. Considering the plethora of candidates who had been dancing attendance at the Government House during the last few weeks, the task of Sir Leslie Wilson was no enviable one. His Excellency would, however, have considerably simplified his work if he had made his choice fully in accordance with the recommendations of the accredited representative bodies of the interests whose claims under the rules for nomination had to be satisfied. But evidently His Excellency and his advisers have determined their choice more by the consideration of getting assured voting strength for the Government than of satisfying the legitimate claims of unrepresented minorities. The selection of Mr. Bole, for instance, can hardly be acceptable to Bombay Labour though he may be very useful to Government. Both Messrs. Joshi and Syed Munnawar are painstaking and sincere friends of Labour and will be able to do useful work in the Council provided they do not feel themselves obliged, because they are nominated members, to vote on the side of the Government whenever the latter are in conflict with the elected representatives of the people. Mr. S. C. Joshi's nomination, however, is objectionable on the sole ground that it is a violation of the healthy principle that those who fail to win the confidence of the general electorate should not get into the Council by the back door of nomination. Government need not have gone out of their way to violate this principle as there was no dearth of good and tried friends of Labour. The selection of Mr. Ambedkar to represent the "depressed classes" is particularly happy as besides safeguarding the interests of these much-neglected classes, he will be a valuable acquisition to the Council in most of its activities. In preferring Mr. Frank Oliviera, to the veteran Mr. Baptista or the conscientious and independent Dr. Viegas, Government have betrayed characteristic short-sightedness. And they have missed a great opportunity of demonstrating their desire for helping all progressive movements by ignoring the claims of women. This exclusion of a women's representative is the more inexcusable as it has been prompted solely by the desire to find a place for Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, who evidently represents that officially created "depressed" class, namely, the "loyalists." If Government could not disappoint this unfailing friend of theirs, they could surely have reduced the number of nominated officials by one and appointed in his place at least one of the three well-known ladies whose names were recommended by the deputation which waited on His Excellency the other day, for the rule lays down only the maximum and not the minimum number of officials.

But the most unsatisfactory feature of the nominations is the calculated omission of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. If the consideration which has prevailed with Government in this matter is the desire to save themselves from the suspicion of seeking to impose a President of their own choice, they could surely have resorted to a simple device without depriving the Council and through it the Presidency of the invaluable services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. They could have left the choice of electing the President solely to the non-official members and by this self-denying ordinance they would have shown a truer respect to the spirit of the Constitution than they have done by the ill-advised action which they have actually taken. If they had done so, the non-official members, we have no doubt, would have readily acknowledged the wisdom, in the public interest, of electing Sir Ibrahim rather than satisfy the letter of the Constitution As we stated on a previous occasion we fully sympathise with the natural desire of the non-official members to see that the Presidentship should go to an elected member. But exceptions prove the soundness of every good convention and Sir Ibrahim's unanimous re-election, would have been such an exception. Besides it would have satisfied a test which, in the ultimate analysis, is the only infallible test, namely, the approval of public opinion. There are elected members in the Council who can worthily and ably discharge the responsibilities of the presidential chair, but it is the bare truth that there is not one single individual among them who can do so with half the distinction and ability of Sir Ibrahim. We trust there is no truth in the report that the decision of His Excellency the Governor has been determined by communal considerations; for if the report is true, we can only say that Sir Leslie Wilson could not have succumbed to more mischievous influences. For the rest, there is a soul of goodness in every wrong. Sir Ibrahim is now free from the trammels of office, and the loss of the Council will be a gain to public life. There is no problem more urgent of solution than that presented by the unhappy differences between Hindus and Muslims. Sir Ibrahim, by reason of his broad national outlook, his unrivalled experience of public life and his shrewd commonsense, is specially fitted to make a valuable contribution to the efforts that are now being made to solve it. We trust he will devote his great talents and bend his energies towards the accomplishment of this all-portant national task.

A SERIES OF BLUNDERS.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY LALJI ON BACK BAY REPORT.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.C., made the following statement regarding the report of the Back Bay Reclamation Committee:

They have found out the guilty persons, but at the same time they have tried to save their skin, saying that everything was done unconsciously and in good faith. I wish they had been a little more bold to that in future people would have had confidence in Commissions appointed by the Government, which the present Commission cannot unfortunately claim.

LACK OF SUPERVISION.

It is quite clear that both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India are responsible for the deplorable lack of proper supervision. To me as a businessman it is very surprising that the Government of India, who are supposed to be so careful about finances, should go on recklessly giving money to the Government of Bombay and involving this Presidency into very heavy commitments. The indenting of "Sir George Lloyd" without due regard to the possibilities of the situation, was a big blunder which cost the Presidency about a crore of rupees. No one can excuse the Government for the neglect they have shown in this respect especially after the reclamation of Sewree. It has now transpired that the contract stated that soft clay was to be pumped out from the harbour while it did not exist there. But the Committee has not said why was it that the Government of Bombay did not disclose this contract to the Council Questions were asked in the Council and the replies given to them showed that neither the contract nor a copy of it was found with the Government of Bombay. The Council proceedings are clear on this point. May I ask the Government, which of their officials know of the exact terms of the contract? I may also ask whether the Government of India were aware of this fact. Another important question is whether the Government of Bombay or the Government of India, who were not satisfied with the result of the dredger, ever cared to find out the exact terms of the contract.

THE STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.

The question regarding the structural defects of "Colaba," is also very important. The responsibility for these defects has not been made clear. After having spent lakhs of rupees on this vessel and large amounts on its repairs it is necessary that the party guilty for this defect must have been mentioned.

The building of the "C" wall from both ends and the indenting of stores have been done, as is seen in the Committee's report, without any care whatsoever. In fact, the building of the wall is said to have been undertaken with the intention of creating an impression of a favourable position in the minds of the public when, really speaking, the position was far from being favourable.

FACTS WITHHELD.

In his evidence Sir Henry Lawrence has contended that sufficient information was not placed before the public and the members of the Legislative Council, were responsible for that. Well, when the Government can do things simply with the objective of creating a favourable impression and when they fight shy of disclosing the contract, how are the members of the Council to place facts before the public? All along it seems that neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India were ever inclined to place the true facts before the public and it is because those facts were kept back from the public that all this muddle has taken place.

RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Now coming to the question of responsibility of Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper, I can say that this is a question which is difficult for ordinary persons to understand. Neither of them knew what was his responsibility nor did the Government lay down, in clear terms, the share of each one's responsibility. It is equally surprising to understand how, during so many official visits of great persons who were often taken to the Reclamation site to see the working there, a question of that kind should not have arisen. So far as Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper are concerned, it may be said that they did not care to make matters clear, if it is a fact, as they say, that their duties were not defined. But I don't understand how the Government of Bombay can be excused for this gross disregard of their duties. Moreover, we do not hear anything said by the financial adviser of the Government of India, who was attached to this department. Some pronouncement, therefore, is necessary from the Government on this point, in order to enable the public to judge for themselves how far the Government care to define the duties of their responsible officers.

FAILURE AND THE REMEDY.

Everybody is agreed that it is abundantly clear now that the work of the Reclamation carried out by its Directorate was extremely unsatisfactory. I am, therefore, surprised that the Committee has not been able to recommend to the Government what the public demanded, namely, that if at all this work has got to be continued, it should be carried out by a Government agency fully controlled by the representatives of the public. The gross carelessness, and the enormous loss that have been the result of this enterprise of the Government Department, only call for one way out of it and that is, that this department should be under the supervision of the people's representatives and nothing should be shut out from the public.

THE HABITUAL OFFENDER

WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

(BY A LAWYER.)

Those aspects of the machinery of criminal law which are purely preventive fall far short of the needs of our modern society towns. A large proportion of crime is preventible and the ever-recurring question is, if preventible, why is it not prevented. The solution to the problem is, as we have stated, at the outset, that the working parts of the criminal law are inadequate to the exigencies of the time and seriously handicap the long arm of the law in coming to close grips with a large section of the criminal underworld. Take, for instance, that regular and recurring type familiar to the landscape of the police-courts—the man with a long past, enjoying a calendar of previous convictions emboldened by every new experience of jail-life and determined to foist himself on men and things for the rest of his natural existence. When placed behind the prison-bars, he is a guest of State, well fed and housed for ordinary work at the expense of his honest and hard-working fellowmen in the outer world. When his term of imprisonment has expired, he is again at the old game, preys upon society which he considers his own happy hunting ground and goes back to the cells again—and so on and so forth till the end of the chapter.

CASE-HARDENED.

In a Court of Law, ill-bred insolence is his only weapon—he will insist upon his statutory right of cross-examining witnesses at great length, besmirch their characters with allegations of impropriety and waste public time which he considers his very own. Men of previous convictions are voluble in their defence, versatile in their replies and vehement in their protestations of innocence.

But were he merely a nuisance to all and sundry, public opinion may be inclined to be tolerant of his existence, his manners and methods. But, in point of fact, this type of criminal is a clog to the wheels of the law, which without his presence, would run on smooth and well-oiled lines. In the many police courts of the city, cases have to be traversed from day to-day for want of sufficient time for their disposal and the obstruction arises from the many cases dealing with confirmed offenders who inflict long hearings on the Court, talk at great length, snatch postponements on flimsy and frivolous grounds to the grave inconvenience of other litigants consideration of whose cases has to be shelved to some future occasion.

UNSATISFACTORY INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of offences concerning a bad character is also painful, tedious and unsatisfactory. Witnesses are loth to give evidence against such an exalted personage who loudly boasts of his own following and who is prepared to carry his threats into execution. Statements made by witnesses to the police incriminating the old offender, are whittled down by these very witnesses who go back on their previous statements, yielding to the pressure and persuasion of the accused.

The sacrosanct character of the bench, clothed with all the majesty of the law and invested with all its powers, wields no influence of any sort on such a case-hardened and hide-bound type of criminal, who, after being given the most patient hearing of his case, rewards the judicial officer, not infrequently with comments ironical and sometimes abusive and in a few instances proceeds to acts of violence against the magistrate.

ANTIQUATED JUDICIAL MACHINERY.

The present machinery dealing with criminals of the class described, requires to be modernised so as to expedite the disposal of such cases and reduce their number to a minimum. There is a growing body of public opinion that hardened criminals should be relegated to some penal settlement once they have passed the top-notch of their fifth conviction; five chances ought to be humanly and reasonably sufficient to give them the "locus penitentiae" which is the law's privilege to every citizen and it such a one has failed to make good after the widest latitude has been afforded him, it ought to be evident that the condition of mind of such a criminal is so pathological as to require an indefinite period of detention in a penal settlement where a continuous and rigid system of discipline and supervision will breed in him habits of industry and peaceful attention to work. The Criminal Tribes Act at present in vogue, goes some way towards circumscribing the activities of these parasites and keeping them within reach of the law. It requires that every member of a criminal tribe must, inter alia, report his movements to the police, attend the roll call at his police station at stated times and notify any change of residence. As a result of this wholesome piece of legislation the activities of criminal tribes have been curtailed to a large extent—what is now required is the application of this Act to criminals of every type and class, whether belonging to a notified criminal tribe or not, and their compulsory detention and segregation at settlements. Once a habitual offender knows that he is likely to be spirited away to fresh fields and pastures new, he will perforce, recant his heresies and retrace his steps towards the pursuit of honest livelihood, joining the common and peaceful herd of his fellowmen—or where he persists in his career of wrong-doing, society should pick him up, pack him and his ways in an old kit-bag and send him to the penal settlement blessing society with a good riddance of bad rubbish.

Notes of the Day.

Outspoken Criticism.

The letter to General Hertzog addressed by seventeen well-known figures in the domain of politics and literature in England protesting against the policy of the Union Government of South Africa towards the Natives is a welcome indication that there are fair-minded Britishers who realise the immense harm the prejudiced and selfish attitude of the South African Whites does to the promotion of racial harmony within the Empire. The gross injustice of the differential treatment proposed to be accorded the Natives in South Africa and the iniquitous policy of repatriating Indian immigrants and encroaching upon their rights as free citizens have evidently been well brought out in the letter of which Reuter has favoured the Indian Press with a bare summary. This outspoken criticism will have, we hope, a salutary effect upon the Union Government. General Hertzog showed during his visit to London that he was not quite impervious to healthy ideas about equality of treatment for all races in the British Empire. Now is the chance for him to show that he has really learnt better.

A Complicated Problem.

It was an extremely complicated task which General Hindenburg invited Dr. Marx to undertake when he asked him to form a coalition Cabinet out of the non-Socialist groups in the Reichstag. It is true that the Centre Party over whom Dr. Marx has such remarkable influence and the People's Party, whose idol is Dr. Stresemann, the one man indispensable to every Coalition, are quite willing to have a few moderate Nationalist leaders in the Cabinet. But the inclusion of Nationalists will be a serious offence to the Social Democrats, who form the moderate wing of the Socialist parties in the Reichstag, and if they agree to join with the extreme Socialist elements and obtain the help of the Bavarian People's Party whose members though limited in number influence the capitalist section of the German Parliament a good deal, no coalition can withstand this combined opposition. So the Social Democrats, as the "Koelnische Zeitung" plainly warned the President of the Reich when Dr. Curtius began his futile attempts at Cabinet formation, must be included in any "grand coalition." And they may insist on a few Socialist leaders coming in. The question of questions, at present, says the "Koelnische Zeitung", is a healthy understanding with organised Labour, not the placating of Extreme Nationalists. So the Socialists cannot be left out from any Coalition Cabinet. Dr. Marx has failed because the Peoples Party does not want the inclusion of Socialists but the resourceful Dr. Stresemann who backs him up will try again.

In the Fighting Line.

The British Liberals are now provided with a sum sufficient to enable the Party to place "a full fighting line in the field at the next" election." The [illegible] have been supplied by the acceptance on the part of the Administrative Committee of the National Liberal Federation of Mr. Lloyd George's offer to place at their disposal £300,000 from the General Party funds and also £50,000 annually from the money in his exclusive control. It is curious that this revictualling process is heralded by Mr. Lloyd George by making a gesture of repentance so as to please the Imperialist Liberals whose views on China and the mission of Great Britain in the East do not materially differ from those of the Conservatives. He explains away his recent courageous statement as to what the right policy for Britain should be in China by saying that when he made it in his Bradford speech nobody knew that the Baldwin Government were advocating the cause he recommended. The Tory and the Liberal capitalists are, therefore, at one in fighting Socialism with its policy of real non-intervention in China.

The Only Way.

Mr. Saklatwala said in his speech at Navsari that the boycott movement could be taken to its logical and successful conclusion only with the help of the workers. The form of boycott which India can most easily practise lies in the production of enough cloth in the villages by hand-spinning and handweaving, it being an impossibility for the Indian capitalists to have means enough to start mills to meet the annual demand for fabrics in the country. Gandhiji realised this difficulty and the value of effecting the boycott through the charkha. His remarkable article "The Central Fact" in the latest issue of "Young India" shows how very much he depends upon the workers in the villages to make the khaddar movement a success. The object of the All-India Spinners' Association, as he points out, is "to penetrate the remotest Indian homes in the innumerable villages of India and to introduce a ray of hope and light into them." He makes it clear in what light he regards the charkha by his further observation: "The economic solution depends upon a supplementary employment being found for the largest number of semi-starved millions." This ought to be a reply convincing enough to the critics of the charkha movement—the croakers who regard it as mediaeval in conception.

Non-Intervention in Practice.

The theory which the Paramount Power affects to preach in relation to the Indian States is that of strict non-interference. But when the interference begins it does so with a vengeance. The administration of the Nizam's territories is to be thoroughly overhauled, the Paramount Power having evidently decided that His Exalted Highness does not know his true interests. So one European officer after another is being imposed upon him to "advise" His Exalted Highness and the list of these foreign importations in the Nizam's service is not yet complete. The Land Revenue and the Police are to be managed by English officers "lent" to him, and even the inocuous Department of Industries is not to remain in Indian hands. Our correspondent from Hyderabad refers to the report that Sir Alfred Chatterton, the octuagenarian who was such a distinguished failure in Mysore, is to be brought in to promote industrial development in the Nizam's Dominions! Are there not Indian officers in his service, many of them foreign trained, who can be trusted to do so far better than foreign 'experts'?

GOVT.'S FIRST DEFEAT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED BY 64 TO 46 VOTES.

PRIVILEGE OF M. L. A'S. ASSERTED.

HOME MEMBER'S OFFER.

At Friday's meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Pandit Motilal in moving the adjournment motion referred to the injustice to Mr. Mitra and said Government had inflicted a double wrong—a wrong to a member of the House and a wrong to the constituency which returned him, and asked the House to guard its honour.

Mr. Jinnah asked the Government to face realities, and asked how long Government was going to detain Mr. Mitra without trial. If Government were not to release him he would whole-heartedly support the motion.

Lala Lajpat Rai in supporting the motion said a very important issue was at stake, and such prevention was an encroachment on the liberties of the House.

Pandit Malaviyh after dealing with the constitutional question, referred to the appeals made for co-operation and asked if that was the contribution of the Government.

Pandit Motilal in reply to the debate gave the final thrust when he trenchantly remarked: "Surely as I said the resources of the British Empire are not inadequate to take proper safeguards when Mr. Mitra stays here for the session of the Assembly, and his constituency is entitled to that right."

The motion was carried by 64 voting in favour and 46 against. The Home Member made a weak defence, and in the course of his speech made an offer that as in the case of the House of Commons the speaker should call for a report of the member who has been detained.

COALITION NOT YET

(From Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Assembly met at 11 for the purpose of disposing of routine business on the agenda paper, viz., the election of members to the Standing Committees, but the importance of to-day's sitting is the adjournment motion to be moved by Pandit Motilalji with reference to Mr. S. C. Mitra, a detenue who has been prevented from attending the Assembly Session, and taking the Oath of Allegiance. In fact, Mr. Nilakanta Das had given notice of a resolution on this identical subject. It appears he has withdrawn his resolution and Panditji is moving his adjournment motion to draw pointed attention to the grave nature of this National wrong. The President announced the adjournment motion, and the Home Member pointed out it could be taken after the routine business on the agenda had been gone through. This was agreed to. Pandit Motilal and the President humourously remarked that now the House could discuss the adjournment motion till six in the evening when the House has to rise for the day.

VINDICATE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE

After members had recorded votes on the ballot paper for the Standing Committee, Pandit Motilal moved his adjournment motion. The motion was ably put forth by Panditji. "The gravity of the situation, said Panditji arises from the fact that the policy of this Government constitutes a grave hindrance to the liberty of the House, and acts as a check on the free opinion of the constituency. He was of opinion that this kind of impasse ought not be allowed to go on. He pointedly showed the awkwardness of the whole situation. He said that Mr. Mitra gets a notice from the Governor-General to attend the Assembly and be present for his speech on 24th, but the Executive authority prevents him from answering the Governor Generals summons. Such an executive fiat cannot but be condemned in strongest terms. The irony of the case is that such a state of affairs would not be tolerated even for a day in Great Britain. In support of this clear fact, Panditji quoted the example of the House of Commons from Halsbury's "Laws of England". But said Panditji, "India is not England, and this House is not Parliament. Nevertheless, Panditji felt it was up to the elected members to have the dignity and the privilege of the House vindicated in a manner worthy of themselves.

Proceeding, Panditji referred to section 11 of the Act under which Mr. Mitra is interned, and in its light criticised the action of the Executive. Finally, he referred to the Viceroy's closing speech wherein hope was expressed that wisdom and justice would dwell in this House and hence he asked Government in what way they were going to see to its fulfilment.

NO QUESTION OF PREVILEGE!

Sir Alexander Muddiman next spoke on the motion. He congratulated Pandit Motilalji on the sober tone, Panditji had assumed in moving the motion. He sought to meet the charge of Panditji regarding the privileges of the House, and pointed out how, in the opinion of distinguished Indians like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah the privileges were not so rudely outraged as Panditji would have one believe. Sir Alexander explained the position of the privileges of the House of Commons. Finally the member explained that under the Act of Bengal Government, the position adopted by the Government of India was that the question of privilege did not and does not arise at all.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar who spoke next confined his remarks to the constitutional aspect of the question. Provincial legislation could not override the right conferred by an Act of Parliament, and, therefore, in his opinion, as long as the Act of Parliament stands Government have no right to go in contradiction to its objects and spirit. The Hon. Home Member that the question of privilege did not arise.

"ARGUING IN A CIRCLE.

Mr. Jinnah said that the Home Member was arguing in a circle. He agreed with the Hon. Member that this House had no privilege in the sense it was applied to the House of Commons. There was no analogy between this House and the House of Commons. However, Mr. Jinnah pointed out that if the House had been a Parliament of India the obnoxious Act under which Mr. Mitra was detained would not have been passed by certification.

LALAJI'S SUPPORT.

Lala Lajpat Rai in a fluent and eloquent speech urged on the Government to help members of the House in establishing conventions of the House. He was of opinion that members of this House have all privileges of the House of Commons except those denied by the Government of India Act. Finally, he assured Pandit Motilal that he and his Party would give him their support for this motion. Lalaji's speech made a good impression especially on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. T. C. Goswami also spoke on the motion, and in a neat speech marshalled all the familiar arguments in favour of the adjournment motion.

GOVT.'S DOGGED OBSTINACY.

Pandit Malaviyaji in a weighty speech pointed out that the Government of India when they passed the Ordinance Act ought to have amended that portion of Government of India Act that precluded under certain circumstances members of the House from attending sittings of the House, but since the Government had not done so. Mr. Mitra could not be kept out under the Government of India Act. Finally, he asserted that the Home Member must either prove with reference to Rules under the Government of India Act, that Mr. Mitra could not attend sittings of this House, or if he could not do that then gracefully and honourably uphold the privilege and tradition of this House. Concluding the veteran Pandit made a scathing criticism of the Government's dogged obstinacy in not bringing the Bengal detenues in an open trial.

Pandit Motilal replied to the debate.

The motion was then put to vote and carried (64 for and 46 against the motion).

PANDIT MOTILAL'S MOTION.

STRONG CRITICISM OF GOVT. ATTITUDE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

At 11-30 a.m. precisely, Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the adjournment motion. Panditji said he would avoid in his speech the larger issue of the release of detenues and would continue himself to the narrow issue of detention of an elected member of the Assembly. He challenged the Home Member to point out any authority under which Mr. Mitra could be prevented from discharging his duties as a member of the House. The only way in which the Government could do it was by disqualifying any person detained without trial from being elected to the House. The Government had no courage to put Mr. Mitra on trial or to disqualify him. Panditji read from

(Continued in next page.)

"A TRAP FOR MINERS"

FIGHTING A LONE FIGHT.

STRONG STATEMENT OF MINERS' FEDERATION

LONDON, Jan. 21.

"If we were deserted and forced to fight a lone fight, it was not by workers that we were abandoned." This sentence occurs at the outset of a characteristic strongly worded statement of the Miners' Federation on the general strike for the Conference of the Trade Union Executives. The statement delares that the general strike was the climax to the concerned endeavours of employers for years to solve their problems by wage-cutting. The struggle in 1925 was narrowed to the mining inustry with its special difficulties. The first attempt at a general reduction of wages in July 1925 was defeated because the Labour Movement under the then strong and determined leadership of the Council of the Trade Union Congress stood by miners, and the Government which backed the coal-owners was compelled to postpone the conflict and take time to load guns.

The real purpose of the Royal Commission thereafter appointed was to find an argument to divide the united front of the whole movement. The Council of the Trade Union Congress which in February 1926 reaffirmed its solidarity with miners and other Trade Unionists hesitated, six weeks later, after the publication of the Commission's report to reaffirm the position to which it had committed the whole movement. Thus, workers entered on a general strike unaware that the Council of Trade Union Congress contemplated yielding. "Having once decided on the policy of yielding, they yielded consistently until the end."

Summing up the lengthy argument in defence of the Miners' rejection of the Samuel Memorandum, the statement declares:—"To put it bluntly, the General Council were leading miners into a trap, but the miners refused to be entrapped." The statement concludes:—"The fight is not over. Longer hours and lower wages cannot bring peace in coal-fields. We won't allow district agreement to shatter our strength. Unity of our organisation is still intact. We are determined to recover the lost ground, and look confidently for the support of the whole Trade Union Movement."—Reuter.

"INQUEST" ON GENERAL STRIKE.

T. U. C. COUNCIL'S REPORTS READ.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The long-deferred Trade Union Congress's "inquest" on the general strike took place to-day at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which 1,200 delegates listened impatiently to the reading of the Trade Union Congress Council's reports which were already in their hands, and thereafter to the speeches of Messrs. Herbert Smith, J. H. Thomas and Cook who were greeted with mingled cheers and booing. The Conference adjourned without voting till to-night.—Reuter.

T. U. C. CONFERENCE.

ACTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL APPROVED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The T. U. C. Conference, by card vote of 2,840,000 against 1,095,000 endorsed the action of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and approved its report.—Reuter.

MADRAS TO WELCOME COMRADE "SAK."

ERAMWAY EMPLOYEE'S DECISION.

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

A meeting of the Tramway and Electric Supply Corporation Employees' Union was held this evening when it resolved to give a hearty welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala when he visits Madras next month. It was also resolved to press for the re-instatement of the tram and bus conductors who were dismissed from the service. The President of the Union informed a representative of the Associated Press that the dismissal of the conductors was "unjust". He addressed a letter to the management for their re-instatement, but no reply has been received by the Union.

LETTER FROM "SAK"

The following letter from Mr. Saklatwala addressed to the President of the Tramway Employees' Union was read at the meeting.—

"I have at last managed to enable myself to visit our homeland and old friends. My time and resources are very limited, but at the same time, I am anxious to render as devoted and useful service to our country as possible. I can manage to reach madras on or about the 16th or 18th February."—A. P.

MR. SAKLATWALLA ARRIVES IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, January 21.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., arrived here this morning. He was received at the station by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. After he was garlanded, the party drove off. Mr. Saklatwala will be staying with Mr. Wadia.

In the afternoon Mr. Saklatwala visits the local Labour Union and meets Srimati Anusuyabeu.—Free Press.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

GEN. HINDENBURG INTERVENES.

DR. MARX URGED TO FORM GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 21.

Berlin.—General Hindenburg has intervened in the political crisis by urging Dr. Marx to try as speedily as he could to form a Government based on a majority of non-Socialist parties. The President has simultaneously appealed to all parties to sink their differences in the interests of the Fatherland and unite to form a Government for the welfare of the country.

Dr. Marx's party, the Centrists, discussed the situation and adjourned pending the drafting of the minimum programme and policy for submission to the German Nationals on whose reply Dr. Marx's renewed efforts depend.—Reuter.

FASCISMO IN ITALY.

CONDITIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS IMPROVING.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Rome.—Interviewed with regard to his conversations with Sgr. Mussolini and Count Volpi, Mr. Churchill said that he had learned that the economic position of Italian wage-earning classes was undoubtedly improving under Fascismo. "If I were an Italian, I am sure I should have been entirely with you from the beginning to the end of your victorious struggle against the bestial appetites and passions of Leninism."—Reuter's Special.

PRAYER BOOK REVISION COMPLETE.

NEW ADDITIONS FOR REGULAR SERVICES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Commenting that Bishops have completed Prayer Book revision earlier than was anticipated, "Church of England" Newspaper states that marriage serpice has been completely remodelled, baptism and burial services considerably revised and numerous new prayers and collects added for regular services and likeswise for special occasions like Saints Days. The paper believes the revision will be generally approved by all schools of thought except those irreconcilably opposed to any change.—Reuter Special.

DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT BENGAL MINISTRY AGAIN.

CALCUTTA, January 21.

The Associated Press understands that owing to certain developments in connection with the selection of the Hindu Minister, the Governor has postponed his departure for Malda which had been fixed for early this afternoon. No announcement regarding the appointment of Ministers can be expected till at any rate this evening. Meanwhile the Governor is conferring again with Sir Abdur Rahim.—A. P.

SIR. P. C. MITTER AND MR. B. CHAKRAVARTY CONSULTED.

CALCUTTA, January 21.

"The Englishman" understands the Governor sent for Sir Provosh Chandra Mitter and asked him if he would be willing to co-operate with the Leader of one of the Muslim groups if he were appointed Minister. Sir Provosh, says the paper, submitted his reasons why he could not work with the Muslim Minister. The Governor then consulted Mr. B. Chakrawarty, who expressed similar views to those of Sir P. C. Mitter. In the circumstances the Governor could not arrive at a decision, which will finally be announced to-day.—Free Press.

CAUSE OF MR. CHAKRAWARTY'S REFUSAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Lord Lytton is confronted with a difficult problem in connection with the appointment of his ministers. His Excellency formally offered the appointments to Mr. B. Chakrawarty and Sir Abdur Rahim. Mr. Chakrawarty, it is understood, declined the offer on the ground that in view of Hindu feelng about Sir Abdur Rahim, he would not be able to command a following in the Council if he agreed to work with Sir Abdur.

The Governor cancelled his programme according to which he was to leave Calcutta to-day, and had further conference with Mr. Chakrawarty.

NO DECISION YET.

Latest information goes to show that His Excellency has been unable to come to any decision with regard to appointment of Ministers. The final announcement is likely to be made on Monday.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Viscount Valentia, the premier baronet of Ireland.—Reuter's Special.

Professor Hultsch, Epigraphist to the Government of India from 1886 to 1903 has died at Halle.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN PREPARING FOR WAR?

SPANISH AND PORTUGESE CRUISERS DESPATCHED.

SECRET CONVERSATIONS AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

The latest messages from China do not indicate any special development although Britishers apprehend that the communications between Mr. Miles Lampson, the British charge d'Affairs at Peking and his representative at Hankow are being interfered with by Chinese censors.

A more ominous development is indicated by other news received from Europe. The Governments of Spain and Portugal have been stampeded into sending their cruisers to China while a special conference has been held at the Foreign Office when the Chinese situation, which is apparently regarded as very serious was explained to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as the Leader of the Opposition.

British Press is now getting more restive and throws all the responsibility of future Government.

BRITISH APPREHENSIONS ABOUT CHINESE AGGRESSIONS

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Peking.—Baby murder stories are still serving the ends of anti-foreign compaigners at Foochow who wired to Amoy that the refugees on board the vessel proceeding thither have killed babies. When the vessel arrived at Amoy carrying ten Spanish priests and twelve nuns the angry crowd rushed on board and intimadated the crew and displayed corpses of two new-born babies as an evidence of "foreign devilry." The Spanish mission premises were threatened and a number of priests and nuns took refuge in American vessels in the harbour.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT CHANGSA WORSENING

BRITISH OFFICES CLOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Peking.—The situation at Changsa, the capital of the province of Hunan, is worsening. British offices have been closed and Chinese servants serving British residents with the exception of those at the Consulate struck a week ago. Germans are wearing brassards labelled "German" to avoid molestation.—Reuter.

PEKING QUIET.

AMERICANS' PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Peking.—The American Minister, Mr. McMurray, who was proceeding to America to confer with Senator Kellogg with regard to the affairs in China has been recalled to Peking by a cable from Washington. Hitherto there have been no signs of disturbances, strikes or anti-foreign feeling here, but the authorities are taking all precautions, and it is believed that Fengtien (Manchurian) forces are determined to prevent trouble. Double guard with fixed bayonets are posted outside many foreign residence and picked patrols march through the streets throughout the night with orders ruthlessly to suppress the disturbers of peace.

SIGNAL OF TROUBLE.

The American authorities have warned their nationals that a signal of trouble in day time will be Blue Peter below the stars and stripes on the wireless tower of the Legation, and during night time six red lights. On receipt of the warning, Americans are instructed to concentrate on three given points from which they will be escorted to the legation.—Reuter.

TAMPERING WITH COMMUNICATIONS.

CENSORSHIP EXTENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Interference with the text of press telegrams by Hankow censorship, recently mentioed by Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, has now been extended to diplomatic despatches, according to "Daily Telegraph" which learns that obvious attempts are being made to tamper with communications between Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. O'Malley, also between Hankow, Shanghai and London necessitating latest instructions from London to Mr. O'Mally being sent through safer, though more circuitous channels.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTERS' INFORMAL CONFERENCE

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

In accordance with the tradition of this country that when a situation of some seriousness arises in the field of foreign affairs, the leader of the opposition is kept informed of the progress of events, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been to the Foreign Office and has received information regarding the Chinese situation from Sir Austen Chamberlain. This morning Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal Leader, also spent an hour with the Foreign Secretary having been invited by him to the Foreign Office. During the morning the Ministers met for an informal conversation concerning the position in China.—B.O.W.

RESEARCH INTO MOB VIOLENCE.

"TIMES" SOLUTION FOR CHINESE TANGLE.

RUGBY, Jan. 21.

Discussing the Chinese situation, "Times" thinks it desirable to discover through the British representatives on the spot whether mob violence is a permanent feature of the tactics and policy of the Chinese nationalism or merely an accident due to war conditions and whether Cantonese Government identifies itself wholly with the action of those who would have representatives of certain foreign nations out at all costs whether they be traders or missionaries.

"Times" says: "The next few days should supply the test. The British Government are giving the Cantonese unique opportunity for a statesmanlike solution of the chief problems at issue, between China and the foreign nations. At any rate, the extreme conciliatory effort now being made by the British in Hankow should make it clear whether the Cantonese Government express the genuine national aspirations of China, or whether they are influenced by motives and forces of different kind."

NOTHING AT CHINA'S EXPENSE.

After referring to the preliminary measures taken by the British Government for the protection of the British subjects at Shanghai, and elsewhere, should their safety be imperilled by the local unrest the "Daily Mail" says: "With the Chinese Britain has not and never had any quarrel. If force is to be used, it will be employed first from the Chinese side and not from ours. We seek nothing at their expense. Britain has respected China's unity and has always striven to uphold it." "The Mail" declares: British Trade in China cannot be destroyed without the whole structure of modern China being shaken to its foundations and then the country would be reduced to bankruptcy.

SPANISH CRUISER ORDERED TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Madrid.—The cruiser "Donblasdelzo" has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai to protect Spanish subjects.—Reuter.

LIBERAL POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

In the comments on the situation, newspapers generally recognise that the measures taken by Government are purely precautionary and indicate no aggressive designs against any part of China. There is also widespread approval of the desire manifested by Government not to be diverted from a liberal policy towards the Chinese the broad outlines of which have been repeatedly stated.—B.O.W.

LEAGUE'S OPIUM COMMISSION MEETING.

PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF PARTIALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Geneva.—There was an unpleasant incident at to-day's sitting of the League's Opium Commission. Chu, the Chinese delegate excitedly protested against the figure which meant to represent the production of raw opium in China on the chart the publication of which by the Commission was being discussed. Chu then accused the President, Sir John Campbell, of shewing partiality. The latter declined to admit such a charge. Finally on the motion of the British delegate, the Commission appointed a sub-committee to report on the question of charts to the next sessions of the Commission.—Reuter's Special.

MUMTAZ IN WITNESS-BOX.

ALLEGED GIFT DENIED.

POWER OF ATTORNEY CANCELLED BY WIRE.

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court resumed on Friday the hearing of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her infant daughter Saadat Begum for the recovery of the alleged gift.

DENIAL OF THE GIFT.

Mumtaz Begum who went into the witness box completely veiled was examined by her counsel Mr. B. J. Desai.

She said an operation was performed on her in August, 19.5. On the morning of the day, the matter was mentioned to her. She was afraid about the chloroform, but not about the operation, because some people died under chloroform. Her daughter was by her side on the cot, and her mother Wazir Begum was near by. Before chloroform was administered, she suckled the child (the plaintiff) and asked an ayah to take her away. She denied having entrusted the child to her mother Wazir Begum. Nor was any mention made by her in connection with the legacy from Bawla. She allowed herself to be chloroformed when an assurance was given by Dr. Thornton that the operation was a minor one. After recovering from the operation, she continued to suckled the child. The ceremony of naming the child was performed in Bombay. About the end of October, she went to Amritsar along with her parents. It was untrue that Wazir Begum entirely looked after the child since its birth. No ceremony was performed at Amritsar in connection with the child's birth excepting feeding the poor which cost about 400 or 500 rupees. Her parents drew moneys from time to time against the legacy, but she knew nothing about it. Nothing was spent out of it by the witness herself. She ments. She had never told her mother only used to sign the cheques for paythat the legacy was intended for the child. and she had never made any such declaration.

SEQUEL TO MARRIAGE.

They went to Amritsar in November, and three or four months after that, Abdul Rehman her husband began to come to their house. Her parents did not oppose the idea of her marrying him and wanted her to follow the profession of a dancing girl. She had executed a power of attorney in favour of Wazir Begum in February, 1926. She did not know anything in the matter. She was told by her parents that it was for recovering the legacy from Rukhia Begum (Bawla's mother) and also that they would fight for the claim of the child to Bawla's estates. Her parents then returned to Bombay. Witness married Abdul Rehman in March, 1926, in the absence of her parents, because they were against the idea of her marriage. Her parents who returned to Amritsar later on, used to scold her for it and wanted her to pass a writing to the effect that there was no marriage at all.

Shown a document written in Urdu, Mumtaz said it was passed by her husband to disclaim any right to her property. It was brought to her by her step father to get it countersigned by her.

CANCELLED POWER OF ATTORNEY.

After the marriage were you happy with your mother.—No.

Witness and her husband left her parents' house in March 1926, and went to her husband's house. She sent for the child, but her parents promised to send her the next morning. She learnt however the next day that they had left with the child, Witness, thereupon, authorised her husband to file a complaint against them. Thereafter, she received a telegram from Wazir Begum informing her of their arrival in Bombay. Witness went to Lahore with her husband, and sent a notice to her parents through her pleader asking them to return her jewellery, clothes, property, etc. She also cancelled by wire the power of attorney she had given to her mother.

Further hearing was adjourned.

KINGSTON'S RECEPTION TO DUKE OF YORK.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Duke and Duches of York had a memorable reception at Kingston the town was on fete. Streets were lined by cheering crowds, notably Negroes. Even roofs of house were packed with sightseers. Warm addresses of welcome were presented. A pretty sight was presented by 10,000 coloured school children dressed in white assembled in College grounds, waving tiny Union Jacks and cheering Their Royal Highness.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. AND MEXICAN DIFFERENCES.

LATTER WILLING TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office has issued a written statement agreeing in principle to the differences between America and Mexico being submitted to arbitration.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Halsbury's Laws of England as to what the position would be in a similar case in England. He maintained no member of the House of Commons could be detained as has been done in the case of Mr. Mitra. The Governor of Bengal would have been called to appear at the bar of the Commons to answer for his arbitrary action. If the Home Member admitted the Assembly was in no way on the level of the House of Commons but if there was to be even acceptance of the analogy between the British Parliament and the Indian Legislatures the least that could be done was to recognise the right of the Member of the House to discharge his duties. The motion was restricted in object.

MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he wanted to bring to the notice a matter of importance, namely, the conduct of the Government in preventing Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, an elected member of the House, from attending his duties and thereby infringing the pribileges of the House and depriving his constituency of the right to be represented. He said the larger question of the release of all political prisoners nor the amendment or revision of the so-called law under which Mr. Mitra was detained had anything to do with the motion which was simply to draw the attention to the invasion on the privileges of the House and the disability imposed on the member in question. The Government inflicted a double wrong, a wrong to a member of the House and a wrong to the constituency which returned him. Mr. Mitra had received two summons from the Viceroy to attend the session of the Assembly, but he is prevented from responding to the generous invitation. The Government, said Panditji, had not the courage to put Mr. Mitra on trial. It is the right of every member of the House to represent his constituency. The Government too recognised the right. Otherwise why were the summons issued? Panditji read the concluding portion of the King's message referring to the reign of wisdom and justice in the new Council House. By their actions the powers that be, said Panditji, were not helping in the maintenance of justice. He asked the House to guard its honour.

"DETENTION JUSTIFIABLE".

After Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke on the adjournment motion. He maintained that, firstly, the Legislative Assembly enjoyed no privileges of which the detention of Mr. S. C. Mitra was a breach, secondly, that even on the analogy of the House of Commons the detention would be justified, and in support, he cited the detention of Parnell and his colleagues in 1891 which was validated by law under which they were detained providing that such detention shall be regarded as coming under the category of offences from which members of Parliament were not immune. The constituency could have no grievance as it elected knowing fully well Mr. Mitra's detention.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Bengal) supported the motion. He asked the House to realise what happened to Mr. Mitra could happen to every one of them.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, making his maiden speech in the Assembly, said he would meet the Home Member on his own ground. It was an act of Parliament that conferred the right on a constituency to elect the Governor General to summon and the elected member to attend. It was, therefore, an implied statutory right of Mr. Mitra conferred by an act of Parliament to attend the Assembly and no Legislative subordinate to Parliament could enact a law infringing the rights conferred by Parliament. It was only an act of Parliament that could do it.

MR. JINNAH ON REALITIES.

Mr. Jinnah asked the Government to face realities. Under the existing system of Government, bureaucracy it was that made law without reference to the wishes of the legislature. It was, therefore, no use for the Home Member to urge that the detention was legal and there was no breach of privilage or law. Concluding, Mr. Jinnah said the question is: Will you release Mr. Mitra by exercising your executive and arbitrary powers or not? If, not, how long are you going to detain him without trial? You have done it far enough. If you will not release him, I tell you I am wholeheartedly going to support this motion.

Lala Lajpat Rai followed:

IMPORTANT ISSUE AT STAKE.

Lala Lajpat Rai said a very important issue was at stake, namely the right of an elected member to attend the Assembly and to discharge his duties. There was no precedent where an elected member was prevented from doing his duties in the House. Such prevention is an encroachment on the liberties of the House.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru said it was unjust that an elected member of the Assembly should be prevented from attending the House. He added it would be graceful and appropriate of the Government if it interpreted aright the spirid of the constitution.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, remarked the Government was guilty of a triple wrong, the member, the constituency which had returned him and the House were all wronged. He said the present constituency is a mockery. The present constitution has no popular sanction and even the few privileges which it could give were not given to them.

Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami characterised the Home Member's reference to an Irish precedent as irrelevant. He went on to say that at Calcutta, Lord Lytton had given him an undertaking that the detenus would be set free if they gave an undertaking that would not indulge in violent crimes. Satendra Mitra was never tried at all, never convicted and as such there was no point in asking for an undertaking. He asked if Mr. Mitra's liberty was likely to muffle the liberty of other members of the House. Why did not the Government bring him to the Assembly under police surveilance, he asked; they must create privileges and the Chair, he said, must guard them.

MALAVIYA ON PRIVILEGES OF M. L. A'S.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, speaking next, observed two points were involved in the motion, namely, the right of a member who is elected to attend the Assembly and participate in the deliberations and the privileges of members of the Assembly. As regards the former, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Mitra from attending, as his right to be present was absolutely unassailable. Privileges of the Assembly must follow upon the privileges of the House of Commons. After dealing with the constitutional question, Pandit Malaviya referred to the appeals made for co-operation and asked if this was contribution of the Government. He next dwelt on the Ordinance.

The Home Member rose to a point of order that Panditji was speaking outside the scope of the motion.

Panditji maintained that he was within his rights in speaking on the Ordinance as Mr. Mitra was detained under it.

Concluding Pandit Malaviya appealed to the Government to take a broad view of the question.

As the debate had proceeded for an hour and half, the President applied closure with the consent of the House that the debate may be concluded within two hours.

PANDIT NEHRU'S REPLY.

Pandit Nehru briefly replied to the debate.

He said: "I am asking for no more than liberty be given to an elected member to be allowed to come here and take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor."

Motilalji said that taking the Oath of Allegiance was an assurance in itself to Lord Lytton that Mr. S. C. Mitra was not engaged in political crime and Lord Lytton should rest content with that. He said "this is only an additional reason. I should like to place for the acceptance of my motion." Surely as I said the resources of the British Empire are not inadequate to take proper safeguards when Mr. Satyachandra Mitra stays here for the session of the Assembly and his constituency is entitled to that right."

"I have not much to add, Sir, to what I had already stated," when the Home Member just prefaced in these words his final reply, Mr. T. Prakasam rose but the Home Member did not yield the floor and the House cried "order, order."

Is it a point of order, Mr. Prakasam asked the President.

Mr. Prakasam replied a point of information, Sir.

The President, thereupon, asked the Home Member to proceed. The Home Member said: "I have not much to say in the matters of constitutional procedure. I am willing we should follow the precedent of the House of Commons and I am, therefore, willing to agree that as in the case of the Commons, the Speaker should call for a report of the member who has been detained.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: "Will the President have the right to say whether the detention is proper?"

The Home Member: "No."

Mr. Rangaswami: "There are other precedents."

The Home Member: "While I am trying to make an offer, my friend is making a rival offer (Laughter)."

The Home Member concluded his reply by saying that no case for the motion had been male out and he appealed to the House to take that view.

MOTION CARRIED.

The President then put the motion and declared it carried. On division being called by the Home Member, the House divided and by 64 to 46 votes the motion was carried. The result was received with acclamation by the non-official benches.

Adjourning the House, the President intimated that the seating arrangements of the members will be made on Monday and come into force on Tuesday and that the members wishing to make any representations should make it then to him before Monday noon. The House adjourned till Monday at 11-30 a.m.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT ON TIME LIMIT FOR DISCUSSION.

NEW DELHI, January 21.

The Legislative Assembly met at 11 a.m. punctually with a large attendance of members. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presided. Lala Trilokinath, Mr. M. S. Aney and Sir Abdul Qayum were sworn in. Sir Abdul Qayum received an ovation as he advanced to take the oath.

After swearing in, the President announced he had received a notice from Pandit Motilal Nehru that he would move an adjournment of the House to call attention to the conduct of the Government in preventing attendance of Mr. S. C. Mitra(an elected member of the Assembly from Bengal, and thereby infringing the privilieges of the House. The President said he considered the motion was in order and asked if the Leader of the House or any member had any objection to urge against the admission of the motion. No objection being taken, the President declared leave was granted and said he would fix the time after the business on the agenda, namely the election of the members on the Standing Finance Committee was concluded.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, and Leader of the House pointed out the motion could be taken up after conclusion of the agenda.

The President said he had no objection to that course. Only in that case, there was nothing under the rules to prevent discussion proceeding till 6 p.m. Generally, adjournment motions were discussed for two hours from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., but if the Home Member and the House desired it, the motion for the adjournment could be taken up at about 11.30 a.m. after the election to the Finance Committee was over. He would admit any motion for closure after the discussion had proceeded for two hours, and the matter would then rest in the hands of the House. The President next announced elections to the Standing Finance Committee.—Free Press.

NO MUSLIM PARTY IN ASSEMBLY

MAULVI MAHOMED YAKUB'S STEMENT.

NEW DELHI, January 21.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, member of the Legislative Assembly, in a statement, says, "It is absolutely untrue that I had any idea of forming a Moslem Party in the Assembly. I opposed this movement publicly when Moslem parliamentary party was formed in the last Assembly. I have been opposing it in unequivocal terms since I arrived in Delhi for the present session. I did not propose or even suggest the formation of a party in my letter which I sent to Moslem members of the present Assembly. I am glad that the bulk of Moslem members is not yet in favour of forming a party on communal lines in spite of the fact that Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar have already formed a party of 16 Hindus in the name of the Independent Congress Party. Mr. Jinnah is trying hard to revive his old Independent Party and it is hoped that a decent number of really independent M.L.A.'s would be forthcoming to join the party."—A. P.

COALITION MOVEMENT MAKES LITTLE HEADWAY.

MUSLIMS' ATTITUDE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

There is not much activity in the lobbies and it is difficult to forecast the fate of the Currency Bill and the Steel Protection Bill. There is expected to be considerable discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill although it is considered that there will be practically no opposition to circulation of the measure. The Imperial Bank Act Amendment Bill is a mere corollary legislation, but strong opinions are held in non-official circles about the concessions made to that bank which will evoke strong criticisms from members like Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya. On the question of the ratio the attitude which the Congress party will take will be decided on Sunday at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. The view of Pandit Malaviya's Party which consists of sixteen members will be influenced to a great extent on the attitude of Congress Party.

For the moment lobby discussion is centred round party formations. A movement is definitely on foot for the formation of a National Moslem Party consisting of eighteen members if possible under leadership of Mr. Jinnah, and, if necessary, without him. As regards coalition very little progress has been made except that attempts are being made for a working arrangement between Swarajists on the one side and Mr. Jinnah and his friends on the other. Mr. Jinnah is now engaged in frequent conversations with his Muslem friends but nothing definite is expected till Sunday when there will be a meeting of Muslems to define their own position. This meeting will also have something to do with the election of the Deputy President regarding which it is now understood that the Congress Party members have practically decided on putting forward Mr. T. K. Sherwani. This may eliminate Mr. Amarnath Dutt from the list of candidates.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, January 21.

To-day is the first working day of the Legislative Assembly and the Government will be called upon to defend their policy of imprisonment of publicists without trial. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party, has given notice of a motion of adjournment to draw attention to detention without trial of Mr. S. C. Mitra, a member of the Assembly from Bengal, and now a detenu in Burma.

NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT TO PT. MOTILAL'S MOTION.

In order that the adjournment motion may be in order, members who have given notice of resolutions on the same subject, are withdrawing them. The motion, it is understood, will have the suport of all non-official groups and will be the carrier of inflicting the first defeat on the Government during the session.

Recent discoveries of bombs in Calcutta have not been, it is said, without their effect on the attitude of the Government over this question. According to the official view much as detention without trial may be deplorable, the need to protect Government officials from violent crimes is greater. Credit is taken in official circles for the timely discovery of bombs before any mischief had been done and prospects of a conciliatory policy are non-existent.—Free Press.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT BY ALL SECTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Sir Walter Willson, on behalf of the non-official European community congratulated the Assembly on having definitely established the precedent of re-electing the President. When the last Assembly dispersed they all spoke strongly in favour of his re-election and of his great qualifications. His re-election has proved that the remarks then made were thoroughly merited by his services in the chair.

He agin assured Mr. Patel of their continued support. They valued very highly Mr. Patel's instinct, namely, to limit the length of speeches and prevent encroachmet upon their time by some garrulous members. Mr. Patel had attained success in maintaining the tradition set by Sir Frederick Whyte and he had given the minorities a fair share in every way. Whatever the feelings that prevailed among the members of the House on the questions discussed here, they were the best friends outside the Chamber.

He hoped Mr. Patel would so conduct the debates that they might look upon their proceedings with pleasure and pride for the future development of this great institution, this Indian House of Commons of which they all had the honour to be members (Loud applause).

CONGRESS PARTY'S ASSURANCE.

Pandit Nehru on behalf of the Congress Party offered Mr. Patel the warmest congratulations on his unanimous re-election to the presidential chair. It was their pride and privilege to have given from amongst their members the first elected President of the Assembly who in the brief tenure of office, had won the fullest confidence of the House and found himself so thoroughly acceptable to one and all as to be returned unopposed.

Mr. Patel had already probed that he possessed all those qualities of his high office in a pre-eminent degree which had in the past distinguished occupants of the chair at Westminster as mentioned by Sir Alexander Muddiman. If there was a certain element of unreality in this House as compared to Westminster, Mr. Patel had shown it that it was not through any fault of his (Mr. Patel's) or of themselves. Along with Sir Alexander Muddiman, he (Pandit) looked forward to the day when such inequalities as existed now should no longer exist. Mr. Patel's great abilities coupled with strictest cratfulness and becoming dignity had elicited the admiration of all.

Panditji concluding observed: "There is a lurking suspicion in my mind that we shall not like all your rulings, but let me assure you that, whether we like them or not, we shall never be wanting in upholding the dignity of the chair and in assisting you to the best of our ability." (Loud applause).

NATIONAL PARTY'S SUPPORT PROMISED.

Lala Lajpatrai on behalf of the newly formed National Party joined in the promise of support to the chair. He affirmed that Mr. Patel occupied the chair in the last term with great dignity and courage and he felt confident that he would uphold the dignity of the office with the same success which had characterised his doing and proceedings in the last sessions.

THE PRESIDING GENIUS.

Mr. Jinnah joined in the congratulations to Mr. Patel which had been made in such glowing terms when he was elected in the last Assembly. There were certain people who had apprehensions as to what Mr. Patel would do, and if Mr. Patel would remember he (Mr. Jinnah) himself remarked that he was on his trial. That was in August 1925. Since he has become the presiding genius of this House, and to-day Mr. Jinnah felt that Mr. Patel deserved the unanimous re-election which had taken place with signal mark of approval. A greater compliment could not be paid to any member of the House than that he was asked unanimously to preside over its deliberations. He felt sure that Mr. Patel would maintain the dignity of the great office and would always be fearless and independent and treat every section of the Assembly with absolute fairness, justice and impartiality.(Applause.)—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

REPORT SUBMITTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Committee appointed by the Congress Party to revise the rules of the party held its final sitting this evening and submitted its report which recommends that no fundamental changes should be made. The revision is mainly on the lines of the Congress Party's work decided upon at the Gauhati session of the Congress.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP.

NINE CANDIDATES.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Brisk canvassing continues for the Deputy Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly, and every day there is an addition of one or two candidates. The latest to be mentioned in this connection are:—Mr. T. K. Sherwani of the Congress Party, Sir Hari Singh Gour of the National Party and Mr. Ismail Khan non-Party man. Thus there are nine candidates seeking the office of Deputy President, namely, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawady Mr. Kabiruddi nAhmad, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mian Mahomed Shah Nawaz, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. T. K. Sherwani, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Sir Hari Singh Gour. No date has been fixed for the election of the Deputy President.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

SIR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH LEFT OUT.

NO LADY M. L. C.'S FOR BOMBAY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 3 (3) of the Bombay Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the following members of his Legislative Council:—

NON-OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. P. Thornber, Mr. F. Oliveira, Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, Mr. Syed Munawar, B.A., Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Purshottam Salunke, L.M. & S., Mr. W. Ellis Jones, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Kt., C. B. E.

OFFICIALS.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C. I. E., I. C. S., Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Mr. G. Miles, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Mr. D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., Mr. R. D. Bell, C. I. E., I. C. S., Mr. J. Ghosal, C. I. E., I. C. S., Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

CONSTITUTION OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Rule 3 of the Bombay Electoral Rules reads as follows:—

The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall consist of (1) the members of the Executive Council exofficio. (2) eighty-six elected members; and (3) such number of members nominated by the Governor as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, shall amount to twenty-eight.

Of the members so nominated (a) not more than sixteen may be officials, and (b) eight shall be persons nominated to represent the classes hereinafter specified according to the following distribution, namely, (i) the Anglo-Indian community, (ii) the Indian Christian community, (iii) the labouring classes, (iv) classes which, in the opinion of the Governor, are depressed classes 2, (v) the cotton trade 1.

WILL MR. H. M. RAHIMTOOLA RESIGN?

A BASELESS REPORT

A number of people confidently expected nomination of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the Council, but they are disappointed. There was a rumour that his nephew, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, will resign and thus pave way for him to go to the Council and thence to the Presidential Chair. We understand on reliable authority however, that there is no truth in that rumour and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola is not going to resign in favour of Sir Ibrahim. Sir Ibrahim who spent more than 30 years in public life, would not like to go to the Council only to become its president. He does not think it consistent with his dignity and past public career to do so for the sake of pay. The question of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola's resignatim, therefore, will not arise, as Sir Ibrahim does not care to go to become its president by the circuitous way.

SHOCKING MID-SEA TRAGEDY

MAN DRAWN SWIFE AND CHILDREN & COMMITS SUICIDE

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

It is reported that when the steamer "Teesta" bound for Negapatam from Penang was in mid-sea a passenger who was bound for his home in Eezwada pushed his wife and two children into the sea and then threw himself overboard. The steamer was stopped and a search was made but no trace of them could be found.

LAHORE COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

It is understood that Dr. Gopichand, President of the Punjab Congress Sudhar Committee, has definitely decided to contest the bye-election for the Lahore Non-Mahomedan seat in the Punjab Council to be vacated by the resignation of Bakshi Teckchand. Mr. Kanyalal Gauba is also a candidate on behalf of the Hindu Sabha.

A Benares message of Jan. 20 says:—Four tigers wede shot dead yesterday at Sarguja by the Maharaja of Benares and one by the Maharaj Kumar.—Free Press.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

QUESTION OF ELECTED MAJORITY IN LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, January 21.

Narobi.—The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, left Nairobi to-day "en route" to England. It is now fairly certain that as a result of the recent speeches by candidates in connection with the forthcoming elections, one of the chief subjects of discussion between Sir E. Grigg and the Colonial Office will be the question of elected majority in the legislature. Leaders of the settlers community are confident that this will be agreed to.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF NEW BRITISH LOAN.

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

The Government issue of four per cent. consolidated loan which was offered at the beginning of the month with a view to making a partial provision for the heavy maturities of short term government bonds falling due this year proved an unqualified success. The total amount of loan taken up amounted to nearly two hundred and ten million pounds of which eighty-one millions was applied for by cash subscribers the balance being in respect of conversions. The issue price of the loan was eighty-five. The subscriptions in particular surpass the general expectation, investors being doubtless attracted by the handsome sinking fund provision whereby ten million pounds annually is to be employed in buying up the stock of the loan in the market so long as the market price remains below par.—B.O.W.

TRANS-ATLANTIC PHONE SERVICE EXTENSION.

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

The trans-Atlantic telephone service at present restricted to the subscribers in London and in the New York State will be extended on Saturday to embrace new areas. Thereafter in England it will be available to telephone subscribers in all places with a radius of one hundred and ten miles of London and in America it will be at the service of subscribers in six additional states.—B.O.W.

INCREASE IN COAL OUTPUT.

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

The Board of Trade Journal states that during the recent coalstoppage over twenty million tons of coal were imported into England at a cost of over forty-three million pounds. It adds that the actual cost was enhanced by the poor quality of the imported continental fuel. Since the resumption of work at mines the coal output has steadily increased and for the week ended January 8th amounted to over five million tons. Wage earners engaged at mines numbered nine hundred and sixty-six thousand and seven hundred.—B.O.W.

DEVELOPMENT IN CABLE SYSTEM

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

An important development in the cable system has been achieved by the Eastern Telegraph Company. Demonstrations of it were given yesterday when messages were exchanged between London and Cape Town, a distance of over 8,500 miles. The operation of a new invention known as "regenerator" dispenses with the time formerly taken in retransmitting a message at various stations 'en route.' The operators at the intermediate stations do not now handle a message, retransmission being automatic. The effect of acceleration thereby obtained was shown when only two minutes were occupied in cabling to and receiving a reply from Cape Town.—B.O.W.

KENYA MAIZE FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Nairobi.—One of the largest consignments of maize shipped up to the present from Kenya is being loaded at Kilindini on Modasa for England. It consists of 3,500 tons, and is being shipped by the Kenya Farmers' Association, a co-operative body of maize growers. Further 4,666 tons will be loaded before the end of the week. The Association hopes that by the end of February a total of 20,000 tons of Kenya maize will have been shipped.—Reuter's Special.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Hague.—Government has decided to appoint Baron Vanwelderen Rengers to the long vacant post of Dutch Minister at Teheran. Baron Rengers will also retain the post of the Dutch Minister in Turkey and Bulgaria with headquarters at Constantinople. During his absence from Teheran M. Decker ex-Charge D'Affairs, Bangkok, will act as the Charge D'Affaires, Persia.—Reuter's Special.

BEGGAR WOMAN ASSAULT CASE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

Private Blake of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was convicted on the 5th November for assaulting a 60 year old Indian beggar woman at Sabathu and who appealed against his conviction to Mr. Tapp, Session Judge, Ambala, has now petitioned the High Court, Lahore, for a transfer of his case to the court of A European Judge of the High Court. It is stated that his reasons, 'inter alia', are that at Laho rehe would get help and financial assistance from the European Association and that as the case involved assault on an Indian woman by an English soldier, justice could be done an him only, if the appeal was heard by a Session Judge of the same Nationality as himself.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 21

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/4.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Tone of Market:— Quiet and dull, more sellers. Forward rates for 3 1/2 Rs. 77/9, 1945/55 Rs. 107/10.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road Karachi.)

During the last week the Railway shares have been more prominent. Larkanas were dealt freely at Rs. 8p per share, while Sind Lights were dealt in small lots. The Upper Sinds have been neglected.

In Karachi some Electrics shares have changed hands at Rs. 96 per share, the interested parties paying full prices for the same.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	151-0-0
Sing Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	82-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	74-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electries	100-0-0	96-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	57-0-0
DEBENTURES		
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-8-0
FLOUR MILLS		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

GOVT. EXPERTS OPTIMISM.

RUGBL, Jan. 20.

Government trade experts have just completed a survey of British trade and industry "after the strikes". According to a statement made at the Department of the Overseas Trade, the report of the export is one of mild optimism, because they find the labour has profited by experience because the world is eager for trade, and because British prices are now often lower than the prices demanded by Foreign firms.

Attention is drawn to the large memberr of big contracts for abroad which have been obtained by the British firms, against foreign competition. In many cases, the British firms were able to promise completion of work, in a third of the time demanded by their competitors. The reason for these victories is better organisation. British industry is advancing in constructional ability, and the inevitable result is that tenders are lower. The experts' report sets out the prospects in all big industries. In the engineering industry, they say, the terms of the coal settlement should make for better business. The threatened engineering strike is off, and underquoting by the Continental firm should soon came to an end. The electrical industry is practically assured of a buy time during 1927. Most firms have enough orders on their books to keep them fully employed.—B.O.W.

LLOYD GEORGE ON FUTURE OF LIBERAL PARTY.

THE MUCH-CRITICISED BRADFORD SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Following the decision of the National Liberal Federation cabled yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George addressing the 1920 Club of which he is the President, referred optimistically to the future of the Liberal Party and expressed satisfaction that the Liberal majority could be attained if in the next two years the party worked to secure it.

THE BRADFORD SPEECH.

He alluded "inter alia" to his much-criticised speech at Bradford regarding China, and said the Government had adopted a policy for which Bright and Cobden were hounded out in the House of Commons seventy years ago, namely, whilst doing the utmost to protect British lives and property to extend to China full recognition of her national rights and make justice instead of force the basis of our trading arrangements.

He hoped that the Liberals would give the Foreign Secretary utmost help against the attacks of evil counsellors. He added when his Bradford speech was delivered urging enforcement of Washington proposals, and it was described as "reason" nobody then knew that Government was preparing a memorandum advocating that course.—Reuter's Special.

VOW OF BRAHMACHARYA.

MAHATMAJI'S REMINISCENCES.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

We now reach a stage in this story when I began seriously to think of taking the *brahmacharya* vow. I had been wedded to a monogamous ideal ever since my marriage faithfulness to my wife being part of the love of truth. But it was in South Africa that I came to realise the importance of observing bramacharya even in respect to my wife. I cannot definitely say what circumstance or what book it was that set my thoughts in that direction, but I have a recollection that the predominant factor was the influence of Raychandbhai of whom I have already written. I can still recall a conversation that I had with him. On one occasion, I spoke to him highly of Mrs. Gladstone's devotion to her husband. I had read somewhere that Mrs. Gladstone insisted on preparing tea for Mr. Gladstone, even in the House of Commons, and that this had become a rule in the life of this illustrious couple whose actions were governed by regularity. I spoke of this to the poet and incidentally eulogised conjugal live. "Which of the two do you prize more?" asked Raychandbhai, "the love of Mrs. Gladstone for her husband as his wife, or her devoted service irrespective of her relation to Mr. Gladston? Supposing she had been his sister, or his devoted servant, and had ministered to him with the same attention, what would you have said? Do we not have instances of such devoted sister or servants? Supposing you had found the same loving devotion in a male servant, would you have been pleased the same way as in Mrs. Gladstone's case? Do examine the view-point suggested by me."

A PROBLEM.

Raychandbhai was himself married. I have an impression that at the moment his words sounded harsh, but they gripped me irresistibly. Devotion of a servant was, I felt, a thousand times more praiseworthy than that of a wife to her husband. There was nothing surprising in the wife's devotion to her husband, as there was an indissoluble bond between them. The devotion was perfectly natural. But it required a special effort to cultivate equal devotion between master and servant. The poet's point of view began gradually to grow upon me.

What then, I asked myself, should be my relation with my wife? Did my faithfulness consist in making my wife the instrument of my lust? So long as I was the slave of lust my faithfulness was nothing worth. To be fair to my wife, I must say that she was never the temptress. It was therefore the easiest thing for me to take the vow of *brahmacharya*, if only I willed it. It was my weak will or lustful attachment that was the obstacle.

EARLY EFFORTS.

Even after my conscience was roused in the matter I failed twice. I failed, because the motive that actuated the effort was none the highest. My main object was to escape having more children. Whilst in England I had read something about contraceptives. I have already referred to Dr. Allinson's birth-control propaganda in the chapter on Vegetarianism. If it had some temporary effect on me, Mr. Hill's opposition to those methods, and his advocacy of internal effort as opposed to outward means, in a word, of self-control, had a far greater effect which in due time came to be abiding. Seeing therefore that I did not desire more children, I began to strive after self-control. There was no end of difficulties in the task. We began to sleep in separate beds. I decided to retire to bed only after the day's work had left me completely exhausted. All these efforts did not seem to bear much fruit, but when I look back upon the past, I feel that the final resolution was the cumulative effect of those unsuccessful efforts.

FINAL RESOLUTION.

The final resolution could be made only as late as 1906. Satyagraha had not then been started. I had not the least notion about it. I was practising in Johannesburg at the time of the Zulu Rebellion in Natal which came soon after the Boer War. I felt that I must offer my services to the Natal Government on that occasion. The offer was accepted, as we shall see in another chapter. But the work set me furiously thinking in the direction of self-control, and according to my wont I discussed my thoughts with my co-workers. It became my conviction that procreation and the consequent care of children were inconsistent with public service. I had to break up my household at Johannesburg to be able to serve during the Rebellion. Within one month after I offered my services, I had to give up the house I had furnished with care. I took my wife and children to Phoenix and led the Indian ambulance corps attached to the Natal forces. During the difficult marches that had to be then performed, the idea flashed upon me that if I wanted to devote myself to the service of the community in this manner, I must relinquish the desire for children and wealth, and must live the life of a *vanaprastha*—of one retired from household cares.

IMPORTANCE OF VOWS.

The Rebellion did not occupy me for more than six weeks, but this brief period proved to be the most valuable part of my life. The importance of vows grew upon me more clearly than ever before. I realise that a vow far from closing the door to real freedom opened it. I had not met with success heretofore, because the will had been lacking, because I had no faith in myself no faith in the grace of God, and therefore my mind had been tossed on the boisterous sea of doubt. I realised that in refusing to take a vow man was drawn into temptation and that to be bound by a vow was like a passage from libertinism to a real monogamous marriage. 'I believe in effort, I do not want to bind myself with vow's is the mentality of weakness and betrays a subtle desire for the thing to be avoided. Or where can be the difficulty in making a final decision. I vow to flee from the serpent who I know will bite me, I do not simply make an effort to flee from him. I know that mere effort may mean certain death. Mere effort means ignorance of the certain fact that the serpent is bound to kill me. The fact therefore that I would rest content with an effort only means that I have not yet clearly realised the necessity of definite action. But supposing my views are changed in the future, how can I bind my self by a vow?' Such a doubt often deters us But that doubt also betrays a lack of clear perception that a particular thing must be renounced. That is why Nishkulanand has sung: 'Renunciation without disgust is not lasting.' Where therefore the desire is gone, a vow of renunciation is the natural and inevitable fruit. (Translated from *Navajivan* by M. D.)

RELICS OF SHIP.

PRESERVED AS NATIONAL TREASURE.

A ship is something more than a vehicle; she is a beloved personality. There is no vying among mankind, to obtain and cherish a relic of a bus, a train, a motor-car, whose span of life has come to a close. But relics of ships are treasured, or valued as curiosities.

Just now, French naval divers, writes a "Daily News" correspondent, are busily bringing up bits of the hull and equipment of a remarkable find that astonished their comrades when the latter were recently doing some humdrum work on the bottom of Cherbourg harbour. It was the 50-gun frigate, "Triumphant," pride of Louis XIV's navy, which was badly "holed" 234 ecars ago, in a running fight in the Channel with an Anglo-Dutch fleet, just managed to make the mouth of the harbour, but sank as she was entering. As decades and generations rolled by, she became forgotten; yet she now will achieve immortality in many a museum and private collection.

When Drake's little ship, the "Golden Hind," was broken up at Deptford, there was made feom her timbers a chair, which is preserved at Oxford. Many a gondolier of Venice treasures a small piece of wood, handed down from father to sno as an heirloom, that formed part of that famous 2-decker State gondola of the Doges, the "Bucentaur."

How amaged would have been the shipbuilders in Holland who fitted up the 370-ton merchantman "Erasmus" in 1598 if it could have been sevealed to them that her figurehead would have been discovered in a remote Buddhist temple in Japan, 328 years later, venerated as the portrait of the saint, Kateki! I wsa told about the discovery the other day by a friend who had returned from the Far East.

Working on the clue of the following legible letters on the carving, "R..te....m ra .. mus, Professor Murakami, of Tokyo, managed to asrertain that the vessel of that name made a voyage to Japan in 1602, and again in 1608, when she fell foul of the authorities at Nagasaki, and was seized and broken up. The Governor of that port kept the figurehead, but had it taken awae from him when he turned rebel and was vanquished. His subduer, Makino, took back the relic to his native village and gave it to the Ryukoin Temple. It has now been put into the Imperial Museum at Uyno, classified as a national treasure.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st. January 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.944 inches (.044 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 pm. (previous day) .854 inches (.032 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .023

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 63.2 degrees (4.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78%

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 43%

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud—10) 5.

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WHY THE DREDGERS FAILED

A PITIFUL STORY OF BUNGLING.

"SOFT" CLAY IS "STIFF" CLAY.

BUCHANAN'S ABSURD PLEA.

An illuminating portion of the Mears Committee's Report is that in which it deals at length with what it describes as the unhappy business of the dredgers and their work. A summary of this review was published in our issue of Monday. We publish below the whole review:—

At first the work was intended to be done by one dredger ("Sir George Lloyd") and by one booster ("The Colaba.")

Sir George Buchanan estimated that the combined efforts of these two vessels would deliver through a pipe line 2,000 cubic yards per pumping hour of material dredged from the harbour to a maximum distance of 10,000 feet.

Accepting for the moment (though it is not the fact) that the maximum distance was not more than 10,000 feet and that the whole of the work proceeded with precision, it was no doubt as a mathematical calculation possible to complete the reclamation as regards dredged material in five years.

A map is appended to this Report which shows that the radius of operation of the "Sir George Lloyd" and "Colaba" jointly was insufficient to reclaim a large portion of the total area.

It is no doubt true that the provision of another intermediate pumping station would have carried the dredged material any desired point, but Sir George Buchanan in his Report made no mention of the necessity, for such it was, of a second booster or land pumping station. With the plant as originally specified the reclamation could not possibly have been done.

Under ordinary working conditions, especially having regard to the nature and varying depth of the material in the harbour, and the capacity of the dredger, it was and is impossible to get any output approaching 5,000,000 cubic yards in the working season.

The order for the dredger and the booster having been given in May, 1920, Messrs. Simons & Co. put the work in hand and she underwent her tests on 21st November, 1921, and subsequent days.

Inquiry was made of Sir John Biles to ascertain whether he checked the accuracy of the information given by Sir George Buchanan or went into the question of the suitability of the dredging plant which Sir George Buchanan wanted. He told the Committee that he was supplied with Messrs. Simons & Co.'s letter of 12th September, 1919, and the documents enclosed therewith and that he worked on them. "The dedger I was told to design was described in the letter of Messrs. Simons and I went ahead and did it. . . . The only thing that guided me was the outline specification supplied by Messrs. Simons. . . . I was to look after the construction of the dredger and he (Sir George Buchanan) was to have the opportunity of seeing whether the dredger that we were producing was what he wanted." Sir John Biles' case, as he presented it to us, was that he was told to design a dredger for "soft clay," and he did prepare a sufficient design and a perfectly good dredger was built from his design which was in all respects up to its work.

INSUFFIENT TEST OF "SIR GEORGE LLOYD."

Messrs. Simons & Co. had made a test on the Clyde a condition of the contract, and Sir John Biles passed her both as regards pumping capacity, speed and general construction.

She was not tested under ordinary working conditions, that is to say, she did not pump spoil through 5,000 feet of pipe line. She in fact pumped the dredged maerial through a short length of pipe running astern, and from pressure calculations when subsequently pumping water it was assumed that she would give her guaranteed output at site. The first point of importance is that the material was not clay, it was a "black clayey silt," and a suggestion has been made that it really did not require cutting because in other trials of other dredgers it had been frequently displaced from the bed of the Clyde. On the other hand it was said that the area over which trials of dredgers take place on the Clyde is large one and there was no reason to think that the dredger was not operating on undisturbed deposit. We think that the "Sir George Lloyd," both as regards dredging capacity and pumping power, underwent the usual tests to which a suction cutter dredger is subjected when a trial on the Clyde is the stipulated bargain. But inasmuch as the pumping capacity of the dredger was not tested through a pipe of the length of 5,000 feet, we are of opinion that the tests to which she was actually subjected were not sufficient to prove that the dredger was in conformity with the contract. On the other hand, the evidence given at Bombay by every witness who had ever dredged with her shows that Mr. Speirs, the dredger master, Mr. Brims and the other Assistants had complete confidence in her capacity and spoke of her as the finest dredger they had ever handled. They said that she could cut down to the last eighteen inches of clay without difficulty and that is in accordance with the evidence of Mr. McMurray, who agreed that she could cut through clay however stiff or hard but at a reduced rate. Indeed he said that on some clay she might only give an output of 500 cubic yards per hour.

Having regard to the fact that Messrs. Simons & Co. some years before had taken out the "Kalu" and "Jinga" to Bombay and given a test on site for some 80 hours and obtained an output in excess of the guaranteed 2,000 cubic yards an hour, it is probable that they could have done the same with the "Sir George Lloyd" had they been fortunate enough to strike a region in the harbour where the bed of the sea was composed of mud soft clay.

The reason why Mr. McMurray would not listen to a test of the "Sir George Lloyd" at Bombay was because he knew Bombay Harbour well and was apprehensive that he might get into stiff material and so fall below the guaranteed output.

TEST OF BOOSTER "COLABA."

The booster ("Colaba") was ready for her trials on the 20th February, 1922. She showed a certain amount of vibration, but not enough to cause Sir John Biles to suspect any structural weakness. Both these vessels having been certified a sin accordance with the contract proceeded under their own steam to Bombay. The "Sir George Lloyd" arrived on 30th March, 1922, the "Colaba" a little later. There being no lagoon ready for them to fill, both remained idle for 21 months, with a consequent loss of interest of at least £70,000.

COMMENCEMENT OF DREDGING.

The "Sir George Lloyd" and the "Colaba" began work on 8th December, 1923 pumping into Block 8.

It was the practice to take soundings so as to ascertain as nearly as might be the material removed day by day from the sea bed. These soundings were sent to the offices of the Development Directorate, but no calculations appear to have been made from them. The dredger indeed went on working week by week without anyone knowing what output was being given. Calculations from soundings are a recognised method of ascertaining approximately the amount of daily work, and we cannot understand why Mr. Lewis and Sir Lawless Hepper did not have the figures worked out nor why Sir George Buchanan did not inquire whether soundings were being taken and the results shown by them. Indeed, it was not until July, 1924, that the result of the dredging was known by measurement of material deposited on the site under reclamation.

The following facts then came to light:—

Between 8th December, 1923, and 30th May, 1924, the "Sir George Lloyd" had pumped for 843 hours, an equivalent of 56 working days.

Her hourly output of dredged material as asceftained from soundings, was 1,020 instead of 2,000 cubic yards, her guaranteed capacity.

The amount found to be deposited in Block 8 was only three-fifths of the dredged material, the rest presumably having escaped through the porous rubble mound. Thus, whilst 859,858 cubic yards were shown to have been removed from the bed of the sea, only 528,000 cubic yards were found in the reclamation.

Sir George Buchanan explained that the work so far accomplished was not a fair test, that the first season's working was experimental, and this explanation seems to have been accepted. At this time the position of Sir Lawless Hepper and all concerned in the reclamation was a difficult one. They had commenced the undertaking and had perforce at this time to hope that the next season's working of the dredger would give better results. We are satisfied that Mr. Spiers, a most experienced dredging master, did his best, not only in the first season, but throughout all the time; and Mr. McMurray made no secret of his opinion that when the dredger got into stiff clay, the output would diminish. As regards the suggested experimental character of the first year's working, there was nothing so unusual in the enterprise as to entitle it to be so described. The first season's dredging must necessarily have been a failure as regards output for the simple reason that only a single-shift crew had been provided. Sir George Buchanan's estimate was, as we have said, based upon a double shift.

The dredger recommenced work after the monsoon in 1924 with the rubble mound and crossbunds in the same porous condition. The vessel gave, as will be seen, an even worse output than in the first year. This may be because it happened to work upon clay of stiffer consistency than in the previous year.

WHY THE DREDGER FAILED.

Instead of pumping for 2,550 hours she pumped for 1,473. Instead of pumping 2,000 cubic yards per hour she pumped 856 only, and of this amount only 462 cubic yards were retained in the reclamation. There were according to measurement in the site 680,438 cubic yards of filling as against 1,261,986 as measured by daily soundings.

At this rate the reclamation would have taken, not five years, but more than thirty five.

In the season 1925-6 there was a distinct improvement, owing to the greater number of pumping hours and the sealing of the wall and crossbund. The dredger worked 1,905 hours, pumptd 959 cubic yards per hour, and was found to have deposited in the reclamation 2,264,000 cubic yards, which was a larger amount than she was credited with dredging as recorded by the soundings.

The net result of these figures is that in three working seasons the average hourly output was 941 cubic yards per hour as against the 2,000 cubic yards per hour on which Sir George Buchanan based his estimate.

At this point the reader may well be puzzled as to how it happened that a dredger which has been uniformly commended by those in control of it apparently failed so lamentably.

The answer in our opinion is a simple one. The dredger did not fail qua dredger, but it was designed to work in soft clay, whereas in truth and in fact she had to work in some proportion of material which was not soft clay—and further she was, of inadequate capacity. Consequently gave a reduced output.

This is a most important part of the case and must be elaborated in some detail, and we now propose to set out the varying descriptions of the material as given by Mr. Kidd, Sir George Buchanan Mr. McMurray and Sir Alexander Gibb.

The point for determination is, whether Sir George Buchanan is right in asserting that the material in the Harbour is 'soft clay' and that stiff clay in this scheme means soft clay.

CLAY: HOW DESCRIBED.

The following are the descriptions given of the clay which the dredger was to remove and deliver at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour:—

1—1921.—Mr. Kidd's report. . . . "Stiff and unctuous."

2. 1919.—Sir George Buchanan's report agreed with Mr. Kidd, saying, "I accept his conclusion, both in respect to quality and quantity of material." At page 9 of the report he says, "the soft mud will form the bottom layor of filling and the hard clay which 'lies below the mud' over the area to be dredged will be superimposed on the mud."

3. 25th July 1919.—Sir George Buchanan's letter to Messrs. Simons . . . "clay" 'simpliciter'

4. 12th September, 1919.—Simons' letter to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan—dredger to be designed for "soft clay."

5. 22nd January, 1920.—Letter, Meik and Buchanan to Messrs. Lobnitz . . . Material "soft clay."

10th January, 1924.—Letter, Sir George Buchanan—it was an agreeable surprise to see 'that what was being pumped' consisted largely of a hard compact clay.

14th February, 1924.—Report, Sir George Buchanan, "'the material in the harbour has proved much harder than we were led to suppose,' and actual reclaimed land can be seen and walked upon by anyone who chooses to go to Colaba."

In his Report of the 15th December, 1924, Sir George Buchanan, when speaking of the dredging difficulties of the "Kalu" in Back Bay he says, "The material met with has proved to be very stiff."

Further, when speaking of the material in the harbour, he says, "Last season the material actually dealt with was not soft clay but silt and stiff clay with some sand and stones."

"STIFF CLAY IS SOFT CLAY."

He does not in the Report say that it was improper to dredge this material, but continues, "which although much better than soft clay from the point of view of suitable material for reclamation, is heavier and more difficult to pass through the pipe line."

Our reading of these phrases is that Sir George Buchanan himself always recognised material as "soft clay" and another class of material as "stiff clay," and these extracts go far to destroy the case he set up before us that stiff clay is soft clay.

It will be noticed that the description "soft clay" appears for the first time in Messrs. Simons' letter of the 12th September, 1919. No one reading Mr. McMurray's evidence can have any doubt that that description was chosen deliberately and with the definite object of protecting Messrs. Simons against any claim if it should happen that the dredger failed to give its guaranteed output. A very important circumstance in this connection is that Mr. McMurray knew thoroughly well the nature of the material in Bombay Harbour and it was partly for that reason that his firm would not agree to the suggestion put forward by Sir George Buchanan that the "Sir George Lloyd" should be tested at Bombay.

The fact is that the firm were certain that they could design a dredger which would give according to the usual tests on the Clyde an output at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. Even as early as 25th July, 1919, in the first letter which Sir George Buchanan wrote to the firm he stated that he would be content with a test on the Clyde. The material available for dredging on the Clyde is not clay but is a "black clayey silt" and to treat it even as equivalent to soft clay is an assumption in favour of the dredger builders.

Sir George Buchanan says he accepted the description "soft clay" because it was the true description.

It may have been true of some portion of the clay in Bombay Harbour, but it certainly is not true of the clay all over the area to be dredged.

Having accepted Mr. Kidd's description of the clay as stiff and Messrs. Simons' specification for a soft clay dredger, Sir George Buchanan had to say that stiff clay was soft clay and he gave us many illustrations of the word stiff being used in a sense conveying no idea of hardness. He quoted from Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book where directions are given to mix flour into a "stiff" paste.

It will be seen from the extracts of the evidence given below that experts such as Mr. Kidd, Sir John Biles and Mr. McMurray were not in agreement with Sir George Buchanan that stiff clay and soft clay were the same and that a soft clay dredger would give the same output in stiff clay. That is the important point.

UNACCEPTABLE EXPLANATION.

In our opinion when Sir George Buchanan accepted Mr. Kidd's description of stiff clay he must have known that it referred to a material denser and more resistent than soft clay. We think he also used the word "hard" in its ordinary signification, and we invite the reader to refer to the ver phrases used by him. As regards the use of the word "hard" Sir George Buchanan could not say that hard meant soft, and so he met the point by explaining that he did not mean that the clay in 'situ' at the bottom of the harbour was 'hard', but only that it eventually became hard after it reached the reclamation. This explanation does not seem to us to cover the descriptions given above, especially those which we have put in italics.

We do not accept Sir George Buchanan's explanation that stiff and soft clay are the same. At all events, not that type of blue clay which exists in the harbour, and we are quite unable satisfactorily to explain how he was contnt to allow Messrs. Simons to limit their liability by the word of restriction "soft."

The probability is that he believed the clay in the harbour to be of precisely the same character as that at Sewri and there is some ground for thinking that this may be so; but it should be remembered that at Sewri the dredging was carried down to a depth of 40 feet only. He however most certainly failed to appreciate what was easily ascertainable from Mr. Messent's publication. "Some results of the working of the 'Jinga' and 'Kalu'" that these vessels (built by Messrs. Simons also) had throughout the five years of their working averaged only 1,126 cubic yards per pumping hour instead of 2,000. That the reclamation at Sewri was carried out at a price just above the estimate is not of any real importance, as the original estimate, if all the circumstances were known, might prove to have been very much on the safe side.

Even when giving evidence he was still under the belief that the 56 per cent. performances of the "Kalu" and "Jinga" were commendable, and he referred with enthusiasm to an output of 1,480 cubic yards per hour supposed to have been done by one of these vessels on some occasion in clay. Mr. Messent's figure is lower, being 1,426, but for the purposes of the argument we proceed on the figure of 1,480. Accepting Sir George's own figure the very best performance at any time was therefore less than three-quarters of the guaranteed output on the Sewri Reclamation. The average figure was 1,126 per hour instead of 2,000 per hour. Yet we find the following passages in Sir George Buchanan's evidence:—

"Now it is worthy of note that the dredger which did so extraordinarily well in the stiff unctuous clay was designed to work in soft clay. The 'Sir George Lloyd' was also designed to work in soft clay and has, I understand, the same cutter as that in use on the 'Jinga.' It seems to follow that if the 'Jinga' did such excellent work in this stiff and unctuous blue clay there is no reason why the 'Sir George Lloyd' should not follow suit."

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Grimwood Mears: I am right in thinking, am I not, that in your Report you approved of the description of the clay as given by Mr. Kidd?—Answer: I did. Yes.

"Question: In terms?—Answer: In terms.

"Question: As stiff?—Answer: As stiff clay, that is, stiff unctuous clay in which the 'Jinga' did such extraordinarily good work."

In giving these answers Sir George Buchanan must entirely have overlooked that if the "Sir George Lloyd" followed suit in this "extraordinarily good work" his time table based upon 2,000 cubic yards per hour would go entirely astray, and the Government of Bombay, which had paid over £700,000 for the dredging plant, would get only three quarters of the guaranteed output.

When Sir George Buchanan was making up his mind to recommend the acceptance of Messrs. Simons' tender and also deciding that the reclamation should be done by dredging it was of the utmost importance for him to find out to what extent these vessels had worked up to their guarantee. Nothing was easier. The figures were available to him in Mr. Messent's pamphlet which was actually in his possession, but he neglected to study them.

That this is perfectly certain appears from the evidence given by him on the first day, at which date he had not found Mr. Messent's pamphlet and had forgotten that he ever had it.

Sir Grimwood Mears: Did Mr. Messent ever give you any figures of the performances of the "Kalu" and "Jinga"?—Answer: No, I do not think he did. I do not remember any detached figures.

MR. MCMURRAY'S TESTIMONY.

Sir Grimwood Mears: A firm of dredger designed for soft clay which would not give or might not give satisfactory results in stiff hard clay?—Answer: That is right. It might not be able to dredge it all.

Question: It is a question of degree?—Answer: Absolutely.

Question: If a dredger designed to work in soft clay was put to work on stiff or hard clay, while she might be able to cut it, you would not expect the same output as if she were working in soft clay?—Answer: Certainly not.

Question: Therefore, I suppose the contention of your firm is that you, having contracted to design a dredger for working in soft clay, that is the limit of your responsibility?—Answer: Absolutely, so far as that is concerned. We give that output in soft clay, not harder material.

Question: We know that there has been a very great failure of output in the dredging operations—I am not using the phrase, failure of the dredger?—Answer: I observe that, thank you.

Question: It is a failure of output in the dredging operations. As an expert will you give me your view of the various causes. Let us have them 1, 2, and 3?—Answer: I think the first and most important is this question of the material. That is the first and most important thing of the whole lot.

Question: A dredger designed for soft clay is put to work in stiff clay—is that the point?—Answer: Taking everything right down to the rock, as far as I understand it, or moorum.

The dredger has been designed for this output in soft clay. She will take anything that is in the harbour, practically speaking, down to the block, at a very much less rate according as it differs in consistency and hardness.

Question: That is right?—Answer: That is the whole thing.

Question: That in itself would be one cause for a greatly diminished output?—Answer: Absolutely.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya: You were going to explain to the Chairman why you put in the words "soft clay" in the tender, or in the agreement. Will you kindly explain that now?—Answer: Yes. "Clay" seemed to us to be a very indefinite term; it might be soft or stiff or hard or anything. We must reasonably expect to have some concrete definition of the consistency of the material. We put it as soft clay, and we said at the time that thes dredger, as designed, would cut, practically speaking, all the kinds of clay there are in the harbour there. It would not dig rock, but it would dig the different kinds at different capacities.

Question: When you manufactured the plant, did you feel quite sure that it would do its work?—Answer: We felt quite sure that it would do its work in soft clay, and also that it would dredge practically all the stuff in Bombay Harbour, except the rock, but at a very much lower rate according as the stuff got stiffer.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Question.—You know all about the clay in Bombay better than anybody else?—Answer: Yes, and I know we can get hard clay.

Question: The fact of testing a dredger in Bombay was not an unknown thing to you? You had already had an order for building dredgers to be tested in Bombay?—Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you know why you refused to do it in the case of the "Sir George Lloyd"?—Answer: Well, I have already given the reasons twice, I think. One of the reasons was because from the experience that we had already in Bombay we saw that there were some very uncertain elements in connection with this thing on account of the material. We might be put into a position where we could not get sufficient soft clay. We might have to dredge a lot of hard stuff.

In reply to Mr. Billimoria, who wanted to know if the construction of the dredger would have been different for stiff and hard clay, the witness said: "A totally different one of a totally different price."

SIR JOHN BILES' VIEW.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, Sir John Biles said that, in his opinion, a dredger builder whose vessel had to work in soft, stiff and hard clay would fit it with an average cutter, "probably sacrificing on the harder conditions in order to make good on the softer conditions.

Question: On the harder there would be a certain amount of showing up of the cutter?—Answer: Yes, or it might be stopped."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya: When you designed the dredger did you get all the particulars which were needed about the material in which it had to work?—Answer: None whatever.

Question: Why was that?—Answer: The dredger I was told to design was described in the letter of Messrs. Simons, and I went ahead and did it. (The reference is to the letter of Messrs. Simons and Co., of 12th September, 1919, "soft clay" and "general condition.")

Mr. Kidd in 1912 made, 1,314 borings in the harbour and we have his record of 1,159. He was aware of the Sewri Mazagaon Reclamation and was familiar with the "Kalu" and the "Jinga" and "had a very low opinion of the efficiency of their machinery." He says that he never described the clay in the harbour as "soft," nor as "hard," but as "stiff."

He has every claim to be regarded as an expert with special knowledge of the actual material in Bombay Harbour. This is what he says:—

MR. KIDD'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: As far as your information, your survey and your borings go, can you say that the material in the harbour is soft clay and not hard clay?—Answer: I havee never described it as soft clay. I do not agree that it is hard clay, but I have never described it as soft clay.

Question: You described it as stiff clay?—Answer: Stiff and unctuous.

Question: Would not there be a material difference between soft clay and hard clay?—Answer: There might be a considerable difference, yes—a material difference for this purpose.

Question: If a dredger was built for stiff clay, the specifications supplied to the dredger builders would be absolutely incorrect?—Answer: I do not know what that specification was.

Mr. Billimoria: Therefore if they were supplied with a specification to build a dredger for soft clay, that dredger could not be expected to get out hard clay?—Answer: Or even stiff clay.

Question: In that respect therefore the specifications would be absolutely incorrect?—Answer: If the specifications said it was soft clay, they were absolutely incorrect.

Chairman: Mr. Billimorea is not on page 20 of Sir George Buchanan's report. ('Handing same to witness who perused Simon's description of a soft clay dredger.")—

Answer: All I can say about this paragraph is that if the dredger was designed for dredging 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour, I am not surprised that she has made a very much less performances in stiff clay.

Later on in this Report we give an extract from the 1926 Report of Sir Alexander Gibb. We need only say here that Sir Alexander Gibb had no doubt of the existence of some soft clay in the Harbour, and as we read the extract a greater proportion of hard clay. Also the statement of Sir George Buchanan's partner, given below, where he describes the clay as it issued from the discharge pipe proves its consistency to be very different from that of soft clay.

With this evidence before us let us now consider how the matter stood in November, 1919, before any cost on plant had been incurred.

The problem was to build a dredger adapted to the exact nature of the material to be dredged. The nature of the material, whether soft, stiff or hard, was unalterable. Therefore the dredger had to conform to the material.

BUCHANAN'S MISTAKE.

In our opinion the initial mistake which Sir George Buchanan made was in thinking that dredging conditions in the Harbour would be in all respects similar to those at Sewri. Assuming that the material was the same, he overlooked the fact, as we have previously said, that the "Sir George Lloyd" had a dredging depth of 70 feet as opposed to 40 feet of the "Kalu" and "Jinga."

At the outset Sir George Buchanan told Messrs. Simons that a dredger of the "Kalu" or "Jinga" type was the kind of machine which was wanted. We have no quarrel with the type of vessel but the disastrous results which followed were due to his failure to specify a machine of the requisite capacity to give the output on which his whole scheme was based.

The "Kalu" and "Jinga" were of 2,700 horse power. The "Lloyd" was 3,000. What was wanted was a dredger of very much greater capacity and in our opinion—and to this we attach the greatest importance—the makers should (apart from any description of material) have been required to build a machine guaranteed to deliver not "at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour" but "at the rate of 3,500 or 4,000 cubic yards per hour" on test. In that way and in that way only would an average hourly rate of 2,000 be attainable under ordinary working conditions. The experience of the working of the "Kalu" and "Jinga" bear this out. Each was guaranteed to do 2,000 cubic yards per hour which they did on test. Their average, as we have repeatedly said, was 1,126, spread over 5 years working. Mr. Kidd said that to get

(Continued on page 14.)

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TEACHING OF ARABIC IN RANDER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I beg the courtesy of your columns for the publication of the following letter:—

Rander, in Surat District, despite its being one of the commercially important towns in Gujarat, is, as it were, in cimmerian obscurity; hidden from the notice of the Muslim population of Western India on account of there being no regular reporter to report in leading journals the noticeable matters occurring in this historic town of the Province.

Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to enlighten the Islamic world inhabiting this vast presidency upon the educational activities progressing in this place. Apart from occidental education embodying an alien tongue like Enlish the tuition of which is in full swing here as elsewhere on account of its being the language of the ruling race, the most remarkable event productive of literary fruit in the field of Oriental lore is the culture of Arabic literature, which is the religious language of nearly forty crores of Muslims of the whole globe and is at the same time, unlike Sanskrit and Latin, a lving tongue used freely even by non-Mahomedans like Jews and Christians in many parts of the world. Thus the training in this most important and highly cultivated language which has been totally ignored by our supreme alma mater of seventy years' standing, like the University of Bombay, is being imparted for a long time in our town by two Arabic colleges one of which named Ashrafia Arabic College is sixty years old.

Thousands of alumni have profited by this ancient educational institution during the aforesaid long period. Very few cities and towns of this vast empire can plume themselves on having such Arabic Pathshalas. The above Pathshala which is an efficient and fully equipped charitable institution with free boarding and lodging for poor students, is now greatly modernized and run on an extensive scale. Liberal education in all branches is imparted through the medium of Arabic by highly qualified and competent professors. Its new Principal named Moulvie Ahmed Hajee Ariff Ashraff is a Fellow of the grand Arabic University of Deoband in the Punjab. This gentleman is both a Trustee and is at present Principal also, being one of the nearest kinsmen of the founder of the institution. Being a profound Arabic scholar himself he takes keen interest in his own ancestral academy by taking parental care of boarders and resident students. I, therefore, desire my co-relionists of this and other presidencies through the esteemed columns of your popular journal to send up their sons or wards to this place to take advantage of this very useful Arabic Pathshala.

The pity of it is that it is located in a small town like Rander, but in these days of educational awakening among the Mahomedans it deserves to be given a wide publicity so as to make it a centre of Arabic culture among my Moslem bretheren.

—Yours etc.

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

Rander, Jan. 9.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

In modification of a Government notification of a Government notificatio it is now notified that the Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted furlough on half allowances for three months from the 16th June 1927, and is permitted to prefix thereto the Easter Holidays and the Summer Vacation of that Court for the year 1927.

The Governor in ouncil is pelased to make the following appointment:—

With effect from the 7th December 1926 vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., retired, Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

With effect from the 13th December 1926 vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., retired:—Dr. F. X. DeSouza, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Kevalram Jethanand, LL.B., Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is placed on special duty at Karachi for one month for drafting a bill for re-modelling the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, on the lines of the Rangoon Small Cause Court.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Deputy Inspector Gneeral of Police, Northern Range, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for three months with effect from the 8th March 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. G. Pathan as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 1st March, 1927.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard, Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 29th March 1927 or the subseqeunt date of relief.

The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough for eight months from the 29th January 1927 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Padmanabh Bhaskar Shingne, LL.B., to be Government Pleader in the High Court, Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Sitaram Sundarrao Patkar, for a period of three years with effect from the date of the notification, dated 20th July last.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, to do duty as Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Gupte.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, to be Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Marine Lines and Colaba Sections, and to hold charge of the Quarry Section, with effect from the date he is relieved from the Public Works Department, vice Mr. G. M. O'Rorke proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., has been appointed by the Municipality Corporation, Bombay, as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A. I.C.S., resigned.

No. S. 2015.—Mr. K. P. Moollan, L.M. & S., B.M.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd December 1926.

Mr. H. W. Oddin-Taylor, Executive Engineer, re-appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Service of Engineers, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Right Works Division, on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme.

Mr. J. R. Martin, to be Chief Secretary to Governmnet with effect from the date on which Mr. G. A. Thomas, assumes charge of his appointment as Collector of Bombay.

The services of Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Judicial Commissioner in the Western India States Agency.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with effect from the date on which Mr. G. A. Thomas. I.C.S., assumes charge of his appointment as Collector of Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, is granted, with effect from 18th March 1927 or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for four months, combined with leave on half average pay for three months and four days.

Mr. J. R. Sawant, acting District Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for three months.

Mr. E. S. B. Tavener, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for six days.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, and Ahmedabad and by frost in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Mahi-Kantha; they were withering in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in Jamkhandi, Kurundwad, Mudhol, Tikota, and Ramdurg talukas, and were generally good condition elsewhere, Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi are in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, SSatara, Biapur Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stocks was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. Quanitities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	24 to 53
Gujarat	27 to 45
Konkan	36 to 42
Deccan	28 to 52
Karnatak	28 to 41

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA OPENED.

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Jan. 19.

Mahatma Nathuram Sharma performed the ceremony of opening a Sanskrit Pathshala this evening in memory of the deceased founder of the Vanita Vishram or the Women's Asylum which has its head-quarters at Surat and branches at Bombay, Rajkot and Bhavnagar.

GUJERAT PATIDAR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARMAJ, Jan. 19.

The Conference of the Patidar women of Gujarat met here under the presidentship of Miss Manibahen Vallabhbhai Patel, daughter of Mr. V. J. Patel, the well-known Congress leader of Ahmedabad. Several resolutions relating to the evil customs prevalent in the Patidar Society, especially among women were passed. Mrs. Sulochana Desai addressed the Conference on reconstruction of the Society. Mr. Gopaldas Desai, the ex-Darbar of Dhasa and several other prominent men attended.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION IN RAIPUR.

RAIPUR, Jan. 20.

During their three days' stay at Raipur the Royal Commission on Agriculture examined the Director of Agriculture, Deputy Director of Agriculture Mr. Ramcharanlal Dubey, Pandit Purshotam Prasad Pandey and the Chief Engineer of Irrigation. The evidence of the local officers regarding the work of consolidation of holdings that is being done near Raipur was also recorded. The members of the commission visited the local rice market on the 18th and the Government farms and the Mahanadi irrigation scheme on the 19th.—A. P.

TOWARDS UNITY.

MR. KELKAR'S INTERVIEW.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

We would commend to all concerned, particularly to the Responsivists and even more particularly to the pseudo-Responsivists in Behar who have been playing with the tenets of Responsivism, the interview granted by Mr. N. C. Kelkar to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" and reproduced elsewhere for the behoof of the readers. We feel sure that it will give a pang of profound disappointment to those who having shunned the Congress all their lives had rushed to flock round the banner of Responsivism in order to serve their ends, because Mr. Kelkar's views are those of a staunch Congressman to whom the Congress is a source of living inspiration and to which his allegiance is first and foremost due. Now, according to Mr. Kelkar the Gauhati Congress having far from widened the breach between the Congressmen and the Responsivists has actually brought about 95 per cent agreement between the two wings of the Congress. This is an opinion that strikingly repudiates the evil croaking of the moderate fraternity who have been heaping ridicule over the Congress and is, therefore, welcome. The difference, if there be any, said Mr. Kelkar, is only verbal and that is about the formation of the Ministry. It means therefore, on the authority of no less a personage than Mr. Kelkar, one of the high priests of Responsivism, that so far as the actual Congress programme is concerned, there is for all practical purposes no difference between the two wings of the Congress. Indeed the Congress programme encourages Mr. Kelkar to hope "that both Swarajists and Responsivists and even the Independents will go to work with one mind though apparently in different places." "All these things," in Mr. Kelkar's opinion, "must lead to propitious conditions for unity in the near future." This is, if anything a clear vindication of the wisdom of the programme laid down at Gauhati and its value is the greater in that it comes from a leading Responsivist like Mr. Kelkar. We wonder, however, if all the Responsivists will look at the position from the standpoint Mr. Kelkar has taken. It is pretty obvious that those among them who have never cared for Congress principles but who hastened to join it under the banner of Responsivism would be scared out of their wits, because utilizing the Reforms in the sense they would like to do is vastly different from the spirit in which Mr. Kelkar would do it.

Indeed the difference between the two outlooks becomes apparent over the question of the Ministry. The Liberal and the pseudo-Responsivist, that is masquerading under the borrowed hide of Responsivism, would grab the Ministry at any cost, however demoralizing and unconstitutional the formation may have been. But Mr. Kelkar would have none of it. Said Mr. Kelkar: "Our plea for acceptance of offices is not for acceptance at any cost. We only plead for starting the Ministry on its constitutional career leaving it to the Ministers and the Council to pull on together or to differ and quarrel and take the proper consequences." He adds further: "If the Ministers accepting offices on the initial support of party formations in council prove false to themselves and their parties or go astray or try to impose the will of the Government upon the Council rather than carryinag the will of the Council itself, they surely deserve censure and condemnation at the hands of the Council." This is an observation which sundry persons and sundry prize-boys of the Ministerialist caucus in Behar would do well to lay to heart. Here in Behar has been presented the magnificent spectacle of respected and honoured men rushing to accept offices not "on the initial support of party formations in Council" but avowedly on that of the support of officials and their henchmen and even a tyro can see that in this state of abject dependence on official elements, the Ministers will have no option but to "try to impose the will of the Government upon the Council rather than carrying the will of the Council itself." Such is, however, the lure of office and the lust of power. The very least, however, that such people should do is to own up to their office-seeking propensity, but of this anon. Mr. Kelkar's views are a vindication of the Congress programme and should help in ensuring united action in the country.

"AT HOME" TO PROF. N. S. SUBBA RAO.

The Mysore Association was "At Home" to Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab) Principal of the Maharaja's College at Mysore and now a member of the Indian Tariff Board, on Sunday the 16th instant. A large and distinguished gathering was present at the function which took place in Vanita Vishram Hall.

After a short programme of music Rao Saheb K. Ramaswami President of the Association made a short speech expressing the satisfaction felt by all at the distinction conferred upon the State of Mysore in one of its distinguished sons being chosen as a member of an important committee of Inquiry such as the Tariff Board. He concluded with hope that Mr. Subba Rao would have still larger fields of service in the future and yet higher honours.

After a few more speeches from those who were his former students, Mr. Subba Rao making a brief reply thanked the members of the Association for their kindly gathering there on that occasion. Many in the audience were his former students whose acquaintance he was happy to renew. Referring to his work on the Tariff Board he said it was a very responsible work which gave him an insight into the practical aspects of the economics of the industry. That had been an occasion for him to apply his knowledge of the theoretical principles of the subject to the concrete problems to find solutions.

The Chairman then wound the proceedings with a short speech.

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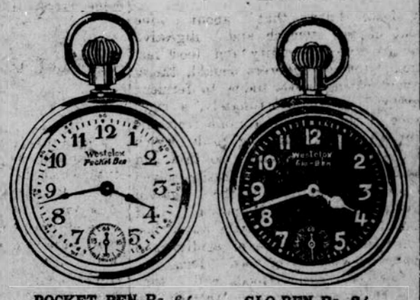

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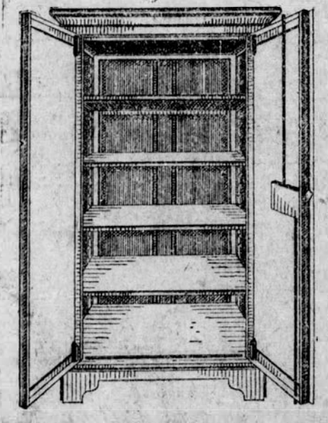

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WHY THE DREDGERS FAILED.

(Continued from page 12.)

2,000 cubic yards per hour "it would certainly have been the most powerful dredger that had ever been built in the world." If no dredger builder would design so powerful a vessel, and Mr. McMurray's evidence indicates that this might be so, then two dredgers and two boosters should have been ordered; or if the cost of such plant was prohibitive, as well it might be, the scheme as a dredging proposition should have been abandoned.

According to Mr. McMurray he told Sir George Buchanan that all his firm could do would be to provide a dredger which would deliver 2,000 cubic yards per hours of soft clay "and if that was not sufficient they would have to get two dredgers."

MR. MCMURRAY'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

Sir Grimwood Mears: "Would you have constructed a dredger of a different character if you had guaranteed it to work 2,000 cubic yards per hour in stiff clay?—Answer: No, we would not have constructed one of a different character. It would have been much the same but there would have been two of them."

We have already given extracts from Mr. McMurray's evidence as to the certainty of reduced output of the "Lloyd" in material other than soft clay, and we are driven to the conclusion that the dredger was not of sufficient power to cut and deliver the material as it existed in the harbour at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour, and that no sufficient steps were taken to ascertain the nature of the material and to ensure that the dredger as built was adapted to the particular material.

Notwithstanding the extent of Mr. Kidd's experience of borings in the harbour, he stated emphatically that "the exact character of the material should have received particular examination by means, not merely of the borings, but by an actual dredging trial . . . . A bucket dredger would have done perfectly well, which would have shown the designer himself exactly what material he was going to deal with."

NO CHECK BORINGS.

It was put to Sir George Buchanan that he ought to have taken a few check borings after his arrival in Bombay in November, 1919, and that had he done so he would have been able to see for himself the character of the silt or mud and of the blue clay. He agreed that this could have been done, but said it was quite unnecessary as he knew all about the material. The following extracts from his own Reports prove that he did not, and his failure either to require Messrs. Simons to send out a man to see the material for himself or ascertain its exact nature was a grievous omission.

Report, February, 1922.—"Much depends on the nature of the material dredged and that can only be definitely ascertained when actual dredging begins."

Report, February, 1922.—" . . . . the only uncertainty concerns the exact nature of the material o be dredged from the harbour and used as filling."

Report, 10th January, 1923.—"Until the nature of the dredged material is seen it is impossible to say how many walls (i.e., cross-bonds) will be required."

14th February, 1924.—"The material in the harbour has proved much harder than we were led to suppose."

15th December, 1924.—"In our letters dated 22nd June and 2nd July, 1921 . . . . we said we were unable to accept, without much more information, the pessimistic reports as to the unsuitability of the material in the harbour and that it was impossible to come to any conclusion until a dredger had been actually at work for some time on the spot."

On 8th December, 1922.—"I convened a conference on the subject of dredging. . . . . the first thing to do was to ascertain the precise nature of the material in the harbour by a practical test with a grab or other dredger and this was agreed."

We call attention to the date, 8th December, 1922. In our opinion it was the "first thing to do," not in December, 1922, but at the outset of his enquiries in May, 1919.

Report, 15th December, 1924.—"I observed in a letter of the 10th January, 1924, that after the grave doubts which had been expressed at various times as to the suitability of the material in the bed of the harbour for reclamation purposes, it was an agreeable surprise to see that what was being pumped consisted largely of a hard compact clay with which we had reason to be quite satisfied."

Sir George Buchanan says that the real point of all these statements is that he was in doubt as to whether the material was of a character that would dry out and make good reclaimed land. That was a matter which he admitted could have been readily ascertained by experiment in November and December, 1919, and was a matter of the greatest importance. It would be useless to pump material into the Reclamation which, by reason of its retention of or affinity for water, would not dry out and the characteristics of the material ought to have been ascertained with the same care as the actual existence of material before any order for a dredger was given.

Other extracts to the like effect are to be found in his Reports and correspondence, but we have given sufficient for the reader to form his own opinion as to whether Sir George Buchanan had in February, 1921, sufficint knowledge of the character of the material to be able to pronounce on a dredger of proper design and further whether he had any knowledge that the material when deposited in the reclamation area would dry out.

In our opinion the answer to both these questions is in the negative.

PROPOSAL TO DREDGE IN BACK BAY.

It was partly in consequence of the adverse reports of Mr. Mitchell, a geologist, as to the character of the material that it was decided to dredge in Back Bay.

Such was the ignorance of everyone on a matter which could have been ascertained with certainty by December, 1919, that three years later, in December, 1922, a proposal was put forward and carefully considered. If adopted, it would have meant a complete reversal of the original scheme. The memorandum of the meeting of 14th December, 1922, at which Sir George Buchanan was present, says:—

"It was agreed that if sufficient first class material could be obtained from Back Bay without undue risk to pipe lines and drdgers it would be better to use it rather than the mud and clay from the harbour. There was, however, no indication at present that large suantities can be obtained from Back Bay, and therefore plans must be proceeded wit hto use harbour material."

In fact, dredging is now proceeding in Back Bay, and there is a fair prospect of getting reasonably good results this season. The extract is set out to give additional weight to the fact that the scheme was started without anyone knowing the nature, suality, depth and characteristics of the material in the harbour.

FAILURE OF DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Although the dredging operations have fallen so greatly below the estimate, care must be taken to distinguish between the dredging operations and the dredger itself. As we have said, everyone has spoken in praise of the "Sir George Lloyd" as a dredger, and there has been no complaint whatever as to her machinery, whether propelling, pumping or cutting or her stability, but by reason of her inadequacy of designed capacity to which we have referred above it was impossible to expect a much greater output than has been given. Sir G. Buchanan in his Report dated 15th December, 1924, said it was improbable with the class of material then being taken from the harbour that the vessel would do her estimated out put of 5,000,000 cubic yards per annum. "If we get two-thirds of the estimated total output we shall b doing well, but naturally the time required to complete the work, and tht cost of pumping will be increased."

THE HUMAN ELEMENT.

Sir George Buchanan has attributed the failure of the dredging operations to a considerable extent to "the human element."

He admitted that Mr. Speirs was a good dredging master. His own firm put forward Mr. Brims as a dredging expert. His view apparently is that the crew could have got the guaranteed output from the "Sir George Lloyd" only they would not do so because they were not being paid on a bonus basis. That is, that the crew were guilty of deliberately short output. As Sir George Buchanan had said in his letter to the Press, after the publication of the Report of the Advisory Committee, that the dredger had been "mishandled," we asked every witness in Bombay who had been at work on the dredgers whether Sir George Buchanan ever made any complaint of any kind. On the contrary they said he gave them praise, and Sir George Buchanan himself when examined before us, agreed that he made no complaint.

We are of opinion that he was adopting in his evidence the line taken by Mr. Brims in Bombay who had first introduced the phrase "the human element" as one of the possible causes of reduced output.

THE DREDGING "TOO DEEP" THEORY.

Sir George Buchanan also laid stress on another point. He said that the low output of the dredger was due to the determination of the dredging master to get the last available yard of the material, and that that brought the cutter into contact with the moorum, stones and rock lying below the bed of clay.

The evidence of this having happened in fact is of the slightest description. Mr. Brims told Mr. Halcrow in the summer of 1923 that there had been a "tendency" to cut too deep, and Sir George Buchanan has fastened on this statement and greatly elaborated it. Mr. Halcrow also brings forfard in corroboration the circumstances that on one occasion the blade of the cutter was damaged by rock. His confrere Mr. Settle who spent some weeks in Bombay in 1925 dismisses this circumstance as of no account, and as one to which no importance can be attached and as a matter of very frequent occurrence at other place?" We reject this theory because we do not believe that Mr. Speirs, who has had lifelong experience in dredging, would commit so elementary and foolish a mistake nor allow others to do it. Undoubtedly at times the dredger came suddenly upon moorum and possibly even rock, but that was because it was not possible for the crew to know with accuracy exactly what depth of mud and clay was beneath them. But we have no reason whatever to believe that they did not lift the cutter and move away when they found themselves touching moorum or rock.

WHY THE DREDGING FAILED.

Mr. Halcrow in fact gave three reasons for the admittedly unsatisfactory position of the dredging He is Sir George Buchanan's partner. The first reason given by him in his report of the 30th December, 1925, is:

"The unsuitability of the material."

Whether it was as suggested by Sir George Buchanan of the consistency of butter, cheeses or stiff paste—whether it was soft or stiff or hard may be judged from the following passage:—

"On Saturday morning 21st idem (i.e. November, 1925) I went to the pipe-line at Colaba, where I stayed some little time watching the discharge of material. . . The clay had been delivered in more or

(Continued on next page.)

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24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24411.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S., M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T.V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I, am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them,

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

20643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

13997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10980.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver cased by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18367.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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WHY THE DREDGERS FAILED

(Continued from previous page.)

less round balls from 18 inches diameter and downwards.

It was of a stiff consistency, as walking over it and even jumping on it from the top of the pipes made only a very slight impression on it."

We underline this passage.

The second reason, according to Mr. Halcrow, was "the difficulty of obtaining the material owing to the uneven leval of hard material moorum, which the dredger cannot deal with, and consequent loss of much time in lifting and lowering the cutter."

Here it will be noticed that Mr. Halcrow does not for a moment suggest that the crew had any determination to dredge down into the hard material, but that they came upon it unexpectedly and unavoidably, and lost time in lifting the cutter out of it, and in lowering it again to recommence operations.

The third reason is "the unsuitability of the men, assistant dredging masters, etc., sent out from London.

It was the practice for a member of Sir George Buchanan's firm to be present at the High Commissioner's Office when candidates were interviewed, and we assume that the best men were chosen on their recommendation. If good assistant dredger masters are unprocurable or most difficult to procure, that was one of the points adverse to reclamation by dredging which should have been set out in the Report.

We are of opinion that the reduced output is accounted for to a large extent by the fact that a certain proportion of the clay cannot fairly be described as soft, and that the capacity of the "Sir George Lloyd" is insufficient to deal with the material as it exists in the harbour at the guaranteed rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. It most certainly can cut through any clay, but with a gradually reduced output, as the material varies from soft to hard.

When Mr. Kidd was in the witness-box he had with him his original calculations prepared for his 1912 Report. In giving details he mentioned that he had specified for a dredger of a horse-power of 7,500. When told that the "Sir George Lloyd" was 3,000 horse-power he made a most expressive gesture of surprise, and said, "Your difficulties are explained." Sir George Buchanan was of opinion that the figure of 7,500 horse-power was the addition of all the horse-power in the vessel for whatever purpose used, and he expressed the wish that we should communicate with Mr. Kidd and inquire what would have been the pumping power of the dredger in the vessel contemplated by him. Accordingly we did so, and by letter dated 25th November, 1926. Mr. Kidd stated that the dredging pumping power would have been 4,800 horse-power to 5,000 horse-power, which compared with the "Sir George Lloyd" 3,000 horse-power is more than 50 per cent. in excess.

EXPENSIVE ACQUISITION.

From the letter of 10th July, 1920, sent by Sir George Buchanan to the India Office it is evident that when he was asked to consider the building of the sea wall from both ends he considered that the dredger "Kalu" might with advantage be used for the reclamation of Back Bay. Apparently it was originally intended to use her for a second smaller reclamation on the East Colaba side. That fell through, and need not be discussed. At all events, it is certain that Sir George recommended her purchase in September, 1920, and she was bought in November of that year.

She was a most expensive acquisition. Sir George Buchanan has stated, and we agree with him, that his recommendation was, of course, subject to inspection and approval. We have no information as to whether she was even inspected, or when or by whom or what was the nature of the report, but it was discovered that she required extensive repairs.

She was 11 years old, having been supplied by Messrs. Simons and Company to the Port Trust in 1908. Her price at that date was £56,500, and with certain extras came to just over £60,000.

The Bombay Government paid £75,000 for her, spent about £27,000 on repairs, and a further large sum to provide a pipe-line. It was five years from the date of her purchase before she did any work, and in interest alone this represented a loss of more than £20,000. In the circumstances under which she was put to work in Back Bay itself in November, 1925, her performances wee farcical. Sir George Buchanan described it as one of the most disgraceful things he had ever heard of in his life.

KALU'S EXPLOITS.

Yet Sir George Buchanan was in Bombay on the first day that the "Kalu" set out on the enterprise, and remained in Bombay for many weeks thereafter. He was the technical expert, adviser, and supervisor to the Government of Bombay. On no one occasion did he ever go aboard the "Kalu" to see what was really happening—he accepted the assurances of the dredging master or assistant dredging master that she would do better next day, and that all difficulties would be at an end, and he entirely failed to perceive that it was his manifest duty to ascertain what was being done, and to speak out decisively about it. The net result of the "Kalu's" work for the whole season of 1925-1926 came to no less than eight hours of her guaranteed output. That is to say, she did 15,600 cubic yards of dredging in one season at a working cost of about £10,060. The reclamation effected by her cost for every cubic yard 31 times as much as Sir George Buchanan originally estimated it, amounting to no less than R15 1/2 per cubic yard.

When it was proposed to send the "Kalu" to Back Bay Sir George Buchanan, drawing a wrong inference from the conditions of the Sewri Reclamation, thought that the "Kalu" could dredge her own flotation in about three tides. Apparently she had previously done that at Sewri, which was principally mud and with an absence of rock. The bed of Back Bay was of hard material on which it would be unsafe for the dredger to ground; and so it happened to the knowledge of Sir George Buchanan that the "Kalu" had to move to her dredging position when the tide was sufficiently high to carry her in, and to hurry out again when the tide was beginning to drop. She, in fact, was working for a few hours every other week at spring tides. Although Sir Lawless Hepper has disclaimed the possession of any technical knowledge, he, as well as Sir George Buchanan, should have ascertained what was taking place, and should have stopped this waste of public money. Having acquired the "Kalu" the next step was the purchase of the "Jinga" who was to work in conjunction with the "Kalu" as a booster. She was a sister ship to the "Kalu" made by Messrs. Simons and Company and bought at the same time. There was therefore at an early stage an intended duplication of the original scheme. The "Jinga" bought, in known bad condition, for £10,000 has perhaps providentially never had an opportunity of showing her qualities. She went into dry dock and had been there more than 12 months, when we inspected her in August, 1926. When she will ever emerge to take part in the scheme, or if she will ever do so, is doubtful. She can hardly be made effective for less than an expenditure of £40,000, and this with the loss of interest will equal, if not exceed her cost when new in 1908.

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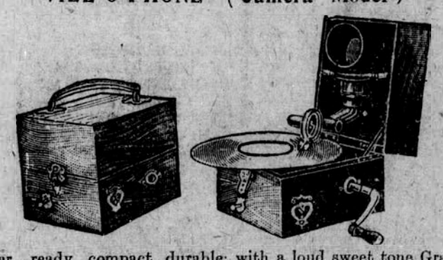

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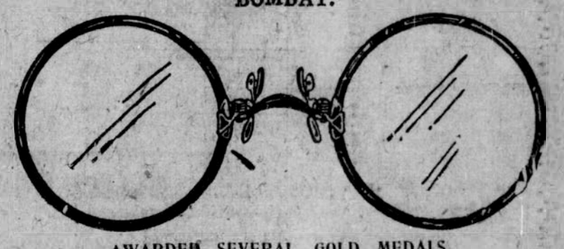

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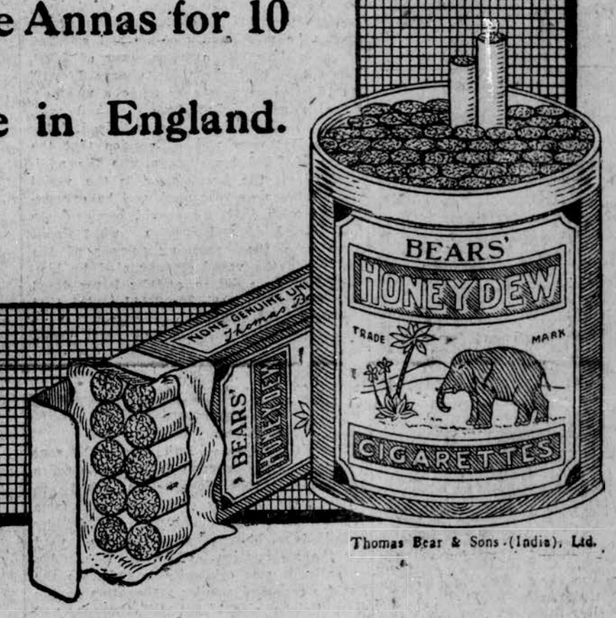

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